May File 1942 AJ Dept.

MORNING EDITION

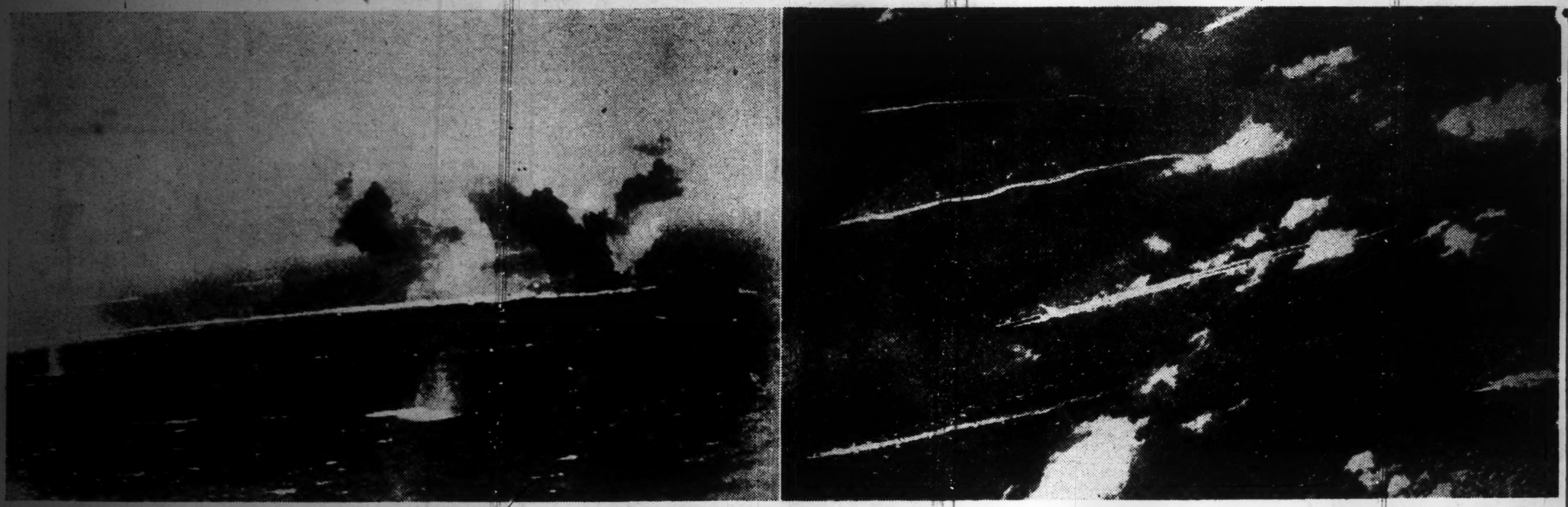
Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,498 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1942 [illegible] 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

RESULTS OF RECENT CORAL SEA BATTLE DISCLOSE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP SMASHED, CRUISER SUNK



These graphic photographs, taken by gallant Navy airmen while the historic Battle of the Coral Sea was at its highest pitch, showing the final moments of the two American aircraft carriers which were sunk during the encounter, are presented to a grateful nation by the Navy Ministry in celebration of the 37th Navy Day which will be observed on Wednesday. Steaming full speed ahead in a vain attempt to escape from the rain of bombs and aerial torpedoes directed at it by our intrepid Naval fliers, the U.S. carrier of the Yorktown class can be seen in the picture on the right. An escort of destroyers, some of which can also be seen, offered poor protection to the doomed warship which went down a minute after the camera clicked. The carrier can be identified by its heavy wake. The dramatic photo on the left shows the U.S. carrier of the Saratoga type just as she was hit by two well aimed aerial torpedoes which brought her engines to an abrupt halt and sent her down to a watery grave. (Passed by Navy Ministry).

North Carolina Class Damaged, Portland Sent Down

LOUISVILLE CRIPPLED

Joyous news was reported by the Imperial Headquarters Monday, two days prior to the significant event of Navy Day, which falls on Wednesday, in connection with the war results of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, which ended in such a decisive victory for the Japanese Forces. According to the communique, a United States battleship of the North Carolina class was another vessel which can be added to the list of ships damaged in this encounter, a United States A-class cruiser of the Portland class was sunk, and a cruiser of an unidentified class, which was seriously crippled, has been found to be a United States A-class cruiser of the Louisville class.

It is recalled in this connection that the enemy warcraft which were announced as sunk and damaged in the great battle, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on May 8, were: A United States battleship of the California class, sunk, an A-class British cruiser of the Canberra class and a British battleship of the Warspite class, damaged. In addition, two United States aircraft carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown types were also sunk.

Monday's communique, issued at 3:20 p.m. follows:

"1. The Imperial Headquarters adds here one damaged United States battleship of the North Carolina class and one sunken United States A-class cruiser of the Portland class to the war results of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea previously announced.

"2. The cruiser of an unidentified class, which was seriously crippled in the same Battle, has been found to be a United States A-class cruiser of the Louisville class."

NATION REJOICES OVER BIG NEWS

Exceedingly heartening information came to hand two days prior to the 37th Navy Day which falls on Wednesday.

It came in the form of a communique on Monday from the Imperial Headquarters announcing that one more American warship was sent to the bottom in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The communique also says that it has been ascertained that an American battleship of the 35,000-ton North Carolina class, one of the finest units of the American fleet, was more or less severely damaged in the same battle, and that an A-class American cruiser of the 9,050-ton Louisville class was the type of ship of undetermined class which it was announced in a previous communique by the Imperial Headquarters as having been severely damaged in the sea fighting.

The very fact that the North Carolina class battleship was damaged certainly is one the people of the United States could not contemplate with equanimity, remembering the fact that the vessel was built with an eye to pitting it against the naval might of Japan.

Results Listed

The results which are thus far known for certain to have been achieved by the Imperial Naval Forces in the battle of the Coral Sea are:

Five warships sunk. They are a U.S. California type battleship, 33,000 tons, a U.S. Saratoga class aircraft carrier, 33,000 tons, a U.S. Yorktown class aircraft carrier, 19,900 tons, the American A-class cruiser of the Portland class, 9,800 tons, and a destroyer.

Two warships severely damaged. They are a Warspite class British battleship, 30,600 tons, and an American A-class cruiser of the Louisville type, 9,050 tons.

One vessel was more or less severely damaged. It was the American North Carolina class battleship, 35,000 tons.

Ninety-eight planes were downed.

The North Carolina class battleship, a sister ship of the battleship Washington, was laid down under the Vinson naval expansion program and was completed in April last year.

The damaging of the battleship in an action with the Japanese Naval Forces which obviously was in the mind of the American navy when it designed the warship, seems to indicate the fate which is overtaking the United States.

A report on the Battle of the Coral Sea follows:

Attacks Described

The attack against the North Carolina type battleship was made on May 8, when the Imperial Naval Air Unit which attacked the two enemy aircraft carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown types, sighted another enemy warship whose type was then unidentified. Without loss of time, a torpedo attack was directed against the warship and damage was inflicted on it.

As a result of the attack, this North Carolina type vessel was seen enwrapped with flames, with oil gushing forth from its sides.

The American A-class cruiser of the Portland type was sighted near the American warship of the California type on May 7 when the latter was air-torpedoed by the Imperial Naval Air Unit, causing it to explode and sink instantly on the spot with its bow turning up suddenly. No sooner was it sighted than down it went to a watery grave.

In the achievement of these unparalleled results, 31 Japanese planes have been reported as having not returned to their base yet. However, while the battle was still raging, our warships reported having rescued 7 of these planes, thereby reducing the

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NEW DIET REGIME INITIATED AS MEMBERS CONVENE MONDAY FOR HISTORIC 2-DAY SESSION

Okada and Uchigasaki Elected Speaker and Vice-Speaker Respectively of Lower House At First Day Gathering

ENTHUSIASM NOTED; SEATING ORDER ALTERED

Hope rose high in the nation's 100,000,000 people as the members of the House of Representatives, returned in an election held to elect a House so fresh and vigorous as to be a positive and immense aid to national policy, gathered on Monday to prepare for the momentous two-day extraordinary session of the Diet on May 27 and 28 which was convoked the same morning to approve the plan for the construction of a large fleet of standard type merchant vessels and other measures absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and to hear the Government express the conviction it feels that the nation is getting into a position where it can be sure of marching to final victory.

The business of the assembled members of the House of Representatives on Monday consisted of the election of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker.

Okada Elected Speaker

Tadahiko Okada, a steadfast worker in the cause of reformist politics, who played a very prominent role in the construction of the Imperial Rule Political Association, which comprises practically all Lower House legislators and the greater part of the House of Peers, was elected Speaker and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki re-elected Vice-Speaker.

Asked by newspaper reporters to comment on his election, Mr. Okada said flatly that he had nothing to say pending its approval by the Throne.

It was a great day for the members of the Lower House.

Before them was an opportunity of promoting the victorious termination of the war to realize the ideal of a world order based on justice which inspired the foundation of the Empire.

Members Enthusiastic

The bell convening the House rang at 10:10 a.m. The old members were as keen and enthusiastic as the new members whose election raised the hope of speedily realizing a political structure strong enough to permit the nation to conduct the war with a vigor necessary to bring the nation through the war.

There was an information office established at the entrance to the Diet building for the benefit of new House members.

There was great activity at the office as new House member after member, in the national uniform, came for the badge of House membership.

As the members assembled, the House chamber had an air which made it evident even to the casual observer that the new Diet regime was on.

Abolished was the arrangement of seats grouped according to party affiliations which had been the feature of the House almost ever since the Diet system was established.

The members seated themselves in groups according to the prefectures from which they were returned.

One Large Group

For the first time in the history of the Diet, the members of the House were in one large group, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

In seats for leaders of the association were Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, both of whom were elected in the recent election.

The meeting was a brief one. It lasted for not more than 30 minutes.

The outgoing Speaker, Kazutami Tago, announced to the gathering that the 80th extraordinary Diet session had been convoked the same morning, and said that according to Articles 3 and 7 of the regulations governing the House a new Speaker and Vice-Speaker were to be elected.

At once the members plunged into the business of choosing the two officers.

The election of Speaker came first. A record vote showed the election of Mr. Okada as the first candidate for speaker. He got 436 votes, out of a total of 444 cast in the election.

The second candidate was Ichimasa Terada, who received 362 votes.

Rikuro Shinohara was chosen third candidate, receiving 312 votes.

In the election of Vice-Speaker, which followed, Mr. Uchigasaki was supported by 442 votes.

Mr. Yoshiharu Yamamoto got 350 votes. Aijiro Tomita received 303 votes.

Here the Speaker told the meeting that the results of the elections would be submitted to the Throne through the Premier. The gathering was at an end at 11:37 a.m.

Mr. Okada is the 35th Speaker of the Lower House.

Hails From Okayama

Sixty-five years old, Mr. Okada, who hails from Okayama Prefecture joined the Home Ministry following his graduation from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University.

He served as Governor in Saitama and Nara prefectures before he was called in 1923 to the Home Ministry to assume the responsibility for maintaining order and peace in the country as head of the Police Bureau under Home Minister Shimpei Goto.

Mr. Okada's political career began when he joined the former Seiyukai at the request of Tsuyoshi

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL OFFENSIVE ON KINHWA STARTED

Imperial Troops Close in on Important Strategic Point In Chekiang

BIG PINCER MOVEMENT

Meanwhile, Air Units Blast Enemy Positions in West Yunnan Province

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, May 25.—A General offensive upon Kinhwa, important strategic point in central Chekiang Province, was launched early this morning from both the south and north by the Japanese Forces which had advanced southward along the Tungyang River valley.

Pincer Advance

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, May 25.—Preparations for a pincer attack against Kinhwa, in central Chekiang Province, have been completed and a general offensive against the town was started at dawn today by a Japanese Force, which crossed the

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Spy Campaign Throughout Country Scheduled in July

A nation-wide anti-espionage campaign will be held for one week beginning July 13, it was decided at the meeting of the Cabinet Vice-Ministers on Monday. It will be the second affair of its kind. Not stopping with educational propaganda, emphasis this time will be placed on training for counter-measures based on actual cases. There will be recensoring of important books and strengthening of anti-espionage measures in factories. Lectures, round-table discussions, and exhibitions are also on the program.

PAVILION PRESENTED

Mikasatei, Given to Togo Shrine by Fujiyama

Mikasatei after the name of the Mikasa, flagship of Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo, was presented to the Togo Shrine by Aiichiro Fujiyama on Sunday.

The dedication ceremony took place in the compound of the Togo Shrine attended by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Marquis Takeshi Togo, son and heir of the late Fleet Admiral, and his wife, Mr. Fujiyama and many other prominent men interested in its construction.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

ROOSEVELT EXPOSES GRAVITY OF ATLANTIC SITUATION

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—Asked during Friday's press conference whether the situation in the Atlantic was really dangerous, President Roosevelt said, "Good Lord! Yes," according to a Swedish agency message from London. The Times, Daily Express and Daily Mail, in strongly criticizing the President's remark, openly admitted that the setbacks in the Atlantic had been a closely guarded secret up to now, the same report said.

HULL WARNS ALLIES AGAINST OPTIMISM

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—Close on the heels of a warning issued by President Roosevelt against over-optimism regarding the war situation, Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, declared that the Allied nations are in for a hard fight which requires an all-out effort of every man and woman, a B.B.C. broadcast said today.

WIN OR LOSE, THEY GET THE PRAISE

LISBON, May 25.—Commenting on the Burma fighting, military observers in Australia said that tribute should be paid to the manner in which General Sir Howard Alexander conducted the retreat.

JAPAN MUCH STRONGER, SAYS A.B.C.

LISBON, May 25.—In reviewing the past week's war situation, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation declared today that in spite of the activities of the Allied forces, the Japanese are undoubtedly still much stronger.

U.S. TRIES TO COVER UP LOSS OF BATTLESHIP

LISBON, May 25.—Excited over the sinking of the American battleship of Maryland type, authoritative quarters in the United States are desperately trying to cover up the loss. Since they cannot deny it officially, they have ordered official circles in Brazil to reveal nothing about the naval engagement off the Brazilian coast.

MEXICO DISCUSSING WAR OR PEACE ISSUE

Congress Meeting to Consider Government's Measure Against Axis Powers

BOTH HOUSES TO MEET

Three More Allied Vessels Admitted Sunk in Gulf of Mexico by Submarines

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—The standing committee of the Mexican Congress will meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow to consider the Government's bill for declaration of war against the Axis Powers, according to a report received here from Mexico City today.

The Government decided to present the war declaration bill following an emergency Cabinet conference held last night, the report stated.

Meantime, it is believed both Houses of the Congress will meet in session this Friday to further discuss the Government's bill, it was said.

Besides deciding upon whether or not to declare war, it is believed that the Mexican Congress will consider the granting of extraordinary powers to the President in order to handle the emergency situation.

Other measures to be considered, include the question of suspending personal security, as safeguarded in the constitution, in order to take effective measures against fifth column activities and the confiscation of Axis properties in Mexico, the report said.

3 Allied Ships Sunk

Domei

VICHY, May 24.—The United States' State Department announced today that one medium-sized and two small-sized Allied vessels were sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, by Axis submarines during the past few days, according to a Havas report received here from Washington. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a total of 211 Allied merchant vessels have been sent down by Axis submarines.

Another Vessel Sunk

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—The United States Navy Department announced today that a United States merchant vessel had been sunk in the Caribbean Sea due to a torpedo hit, according to information reaching here from Washington. The survivors of the ship were landed at an east coast port of the United States, it was said.

Koxinga Anniversary Observed

A memorial service in connection with the 257th anniversary of Koxinga, whose father was a Chinese loyalist and mother a Japanese, was held at the Mampukuji Temple Uji, Kyoto on Saturday attended by 150 prominent Kansai men, according to the Chugai. During the Tokugawa Shogunate, he devoted himself to the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations.

Moscow Confirms Big Reich Offensive In Kharkov District

Domei

KUIBISHEV, May 24.—The Soviet Information Board last night for the first time touched on the war situation in the Kharkov district confirming fierce offensives by the German troops, it was reported here today. On the defense front linking Kharkov with Izyum and Barvenkov yesterday, the Soviet troops were subject to fierce attacks by German tank and infantry units, according to the Information Board, which stated further that fierce engagements now are going on in full swing there.

U.S. TECHNICAL MISSION IN CAIRO ON WAY HOME

Will Confer With Roosevelt Soon on 35-Point Proposal to India

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—The United States Technical Mission to India, headed by Henry F. Grady, arrived in Cairo today, en route to the United States, according to a United Press report received here from Cairo.

Upon his arrival in Washington, Mr. Grady, will confer with President Roosevelt, regarding the 35-point proposal which he recently submitted from India, the report said.

Mr. Grady said, since the outbreak of the war, India's war output has achieved creditable results, and the United States Government should assist in constructing more war material plants, in order to enhance further the production capacity.

STILLWELL AT NEW DELHI

Arrives There With Handful of Subordinates

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—Following a hazardous trip through Burma and India, Major-General J. W. Stillwell, Commander of the Chungking expeditionary forces in Burma, whose whereabouts had been unknown since the crushing defeat in the Burma sector, is said to have arrived with a handful of his subordinates at New Delhi yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The United States Department of War, however, has not so far issued any statement in this connection, it was said.

E. Asia Culture Discussed

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 24.—With a view to promoting the culture of East Asia, an East Asia Cultural Reconstruction Conference was held recently at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association headquarters under the auspices of the Ministry of Publicity. The conference was attended by many famous educationists and writers, and the subject of discussion was "How to Rebuild the Culture of East Asia."

UYENO GRADUATES ACTIVE IN CAPITAL

Cellist Takashi Kurata Soloist With Nippon Symphony— Teachers Also Heard

Musicians connected with the Tokyo Academy of Music at Uyeno were in the forefront of concert activities during the past week, demonstrating thus the central position which the Uyeno Academy has long been occupying in the musical life of Japan as a seat of musical education and artistic training.

Takashi Kurata, cellist, who was graduated from the Academy several years ago and continued his musical education in France as a pupil of Maurice Marechal, was featured as the soloist of the Nippon Symphony Orchestra's Fourth Sunday Concert, which was held May 24 in the afternoon, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Mr. Kurata was cordially applauded for his performance of Dvorak's Cello Concerts in B minor, which he played with a beautiful and rich tone, technical skill, and warmth of interpretation.

Enjoyed by All

The program, which was directed by Hisatada Otaka, started with an Overture in A major, composed by Kishima, a work selected and recommended for this concert by the Japan Musical Culture Association. Brahms' Third Symphony in F major concluded the concert, which was enjoyed by a fairly large audience.

Uyeno graduates and teachers were heard also as soloists at three different concerts given on the previous Sunday. A memorial program of soprano, piano, and violin solos was presented at the Gunjin Kaikan by the members of the class graduated from the Academy in 1940, the year of the 26th centenary celebrations of the Japanese Empire. Many talented young musicians were among those heard at the concert. Particular mention goes to the violinist Akeo Watanabe, who gave a mature rendition of Bach's Chaconne; the pianist Miss Kazuko Kitamura, who was presented in Schumann's "Carnaval," and the soprano, Miss Sumiko Isomura, whose pretty voice was heard in several opera selections.

Miss Isomura also participated the same night in a Schubert Evening offered by the Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra, as its fifth popular concert. This orchestra, which is conducted by Tadashi Hattori, also includes many Uyeno graduates among its members. Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and Rosamunde music were the main numbers on the program.

Madam Yoshiko Nagasaka, vocal teacher of the Academy, presented the eighth concert of her "Coro Flora" association, the same night, at the Nihon Seinenkan. A long program of vocal solos, was given by some of Madam Nagasaka's talented pupils, and in the last part the teacher herself was heard in French selections, by Bizet and Gound. The female chorus formed by the members of the association was conducted by Professor Helmut Fellmer.

Packed to Capacity

The night before, Professor Fellmer directed the large chorus and orchestra of the Academy in the periodical Academy Concert given at the Hibiya Public Hall, which was crowded almost beyond capacity. The program was made up of Haydn's Oratorio, "Die Jahreszeiten" (The Four Seasons). In the place of Miss Miyako Nagata, who had fallen ill, the soprano solo part of Hanne was taken over at the last moment by Madam Ria von Hessert of the Academy's teaching staff; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, was heard as Luca, and Yoshiaki Fujii, baritone, as Simon. The performance of Haydn's beautiful work, which had not been heard for a long time here, made a deep impression on the audience.

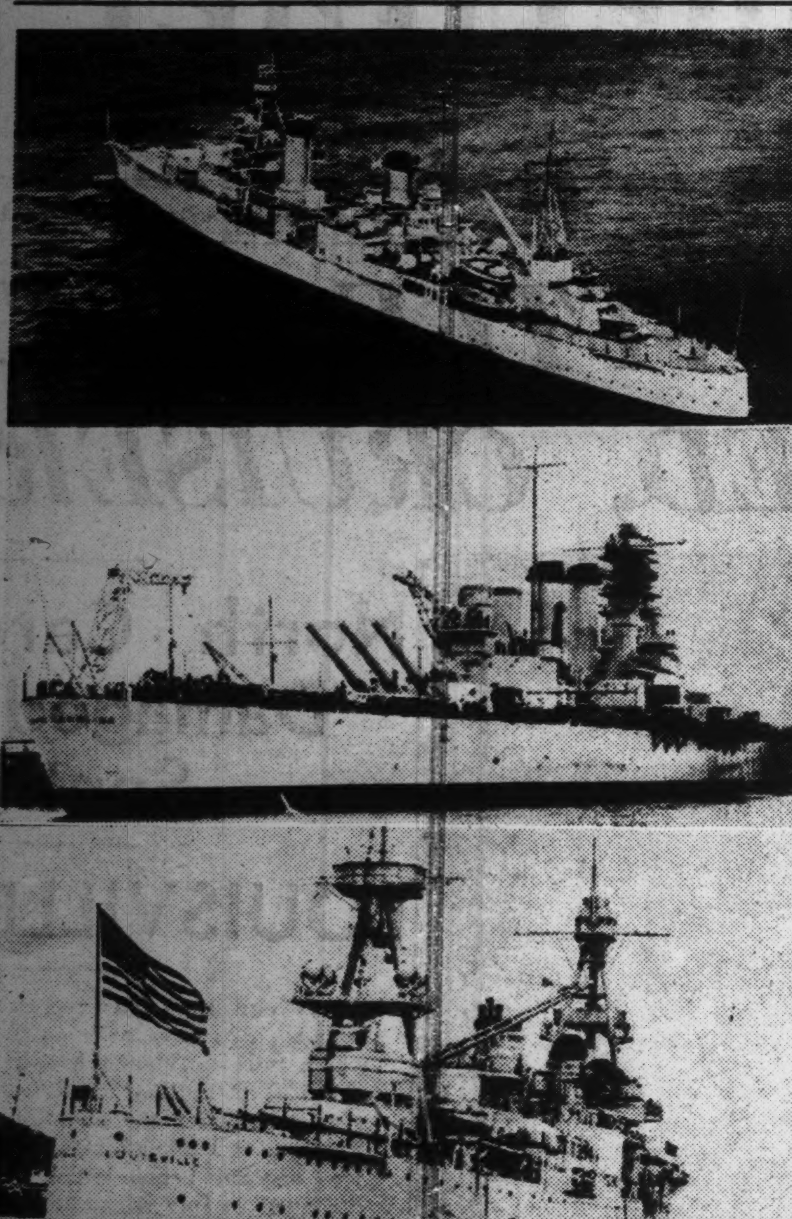
Full houses also greeted Professor Willy Frey, violin instructor of the Academy, and Motonari Iguchi, piano instructor of the same school, for the two presentations of the 14th Welfare Culture Evening given in the afternoon and evening of the same Saturday, at the spacious Kyoritsu Hall. The two musicians were heard together in a fine performance of Schubert's Fantasia in C major, Opus 159. The violinist also earned hearty applause in numbers by Smetana, Chopin, and Bazzini; and the pianist in popular Liszt selections.

Instructive musical comments by Professor Mitsuru Ushiyama, and chorus numbers by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin choir conducted by Kojiro Kobune, given in the first part of the program, are regular features of these Welfare Culture evenings which are sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin and backed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

A brilliant piano program was given before another capacity audience at the Hibiya Public Hall, also recently, by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, piano instructor of the Uyeno Academy. In the first part of his recital, he presented one of Beethoven's "Last Sonatas," the A flat major sonata, Opus 110; and Schumann's Fantasie-Stuecke, Opus 12. An interesting number in the second part was Glasounov's B flat minor Sonata, Opus 74, which is very rarely heard in this country. Several Chopin selections concluded the recital.

Professor Kreutzer has long been known as one of the leading foreign musicians in this country. His very individual interpretations always captivate his large audiences, and also his most recent recital was a highly successful event. Especially the Glasounov Sonata was given a very impressive rendition, which was received with much applause.

More Coral Sea Battle Victims



To a nation still agog with excitement over the brilliant results scored by the Imperial Navy in the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8, came the joyous official announcement Monday that two more American warships can be added to the list of vessels sunk and damaged in that historic encounter. They are, as seen from top to bottom in the above photo, an A-class cruiser of the Portland type, 9,800-ton, sunk, and a battleship of the North Carolina type, 35,000-ton, damaged. The unidentified American A-class type cruiser which was previously announced as having been seriously crippled, has been proved to be of the 9,050-ton Louisville class—seen in the bottom photo.

Results of Coral Sea Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

total number of those which have not returned yet to 24, which is relatively a small loss in view of the great victory scored.

The above is an accurate account by rescued Japanese "Sea Eagles" who actually witnessed the action. In fact the unparalleled correct and accurate announcement of war results by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Headquarters has been supplemented by these additional facts. This supplementary announcement by the Imperial Headquarters will without fail deal a telling blow to the American and British Army and Navy Headquarters which are making futile attempts to cover up their dismal reverses sustained at the hands of the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces.

The 100,000,000 Japanese nationals should be more excited than they were 37 years ago when the Battle of the Japan Sea took place, when they give thought to the heroic and gallant battles that are being waged by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces in the current war.

The deepest feelings of gratitude and appreciation are the order of the day.

The American battleship, North Carolina, was launched in June, 1940 and completed in April, 1941. Its standard displacement was 35,000 tons and was capable of developing a speed of 28 knots. It had a complement of 1,200 men. The principal armament of the sunken battleship was 9 sixteen-inch guns; 20 high-angle guns of 12.4 millimeters; 20 high-angle machine-guns; 2 catapults. It carried eight planes. This is the capital ship which the Americans had boasted of being, together with the same-type battleship, Washington, the most up-to-date and efficient vessel.

The Louisville, an A-class cruiser, also sunk during the naval engagement in the Coral Sea, was launched on September 1, 1930 and was completed on January 15, 1931. Its displacement was 9,050 tons and was capable of developing a speed of 32.7 knots. It carried a complement of 610 men.

The principal armaments of this cruiser consisted of 9 eight-inch guns; 4 high-angle guns of 12.7 millimeters; 2 guns of 4.7 millimeters; 8 high-angle guns of 4 millimeters; 2 catapults and it carried on board 4 seaplanes.

The other A-class cruiser, the Portland, was launched on May 21, 1932, and was commissioned on February 23, 1933. Its standard displacement was 9,800 tons and its speed was 32.7 knots, having a complement of 581.

Its principal armaments comprised 9 eight-inch guns, 8 high-angle guns of 12.7 millimeters; 2 guns of 4.7 millimeters; 8 high-angle guns of four millimeters; 2 catapults. Four seaplanes were carried on board.

UNIFORM PRICES URGED ON NANKING MERCHANTS

Mayor Advises Chamber of Commerce Members Not To Raise Values

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 9.—A meeting of leading merchants who are members of the Nanking Chamber of Commerce was convened at the Nanking Special Municipal Government this morning by Mayor Chow Hsueh-chang, who urged that uniform price levels for commodities should be generally adopted by the merchants in the Capital.

It was pointed out that ever since the adoption of the new legal tender (Central Reserve Bank notes) on May 1 as the standard currency medium for commodity quotations, prices have been taking a sharp upward trend to the detriment of public interest.

The Nanking Special Municipal Government subsequently decided to take the matter in hand, which resulted in the summoning of today's meeting of the capital's leading merchants. The opinion prevails that merchants have unlawfully raised the prices of commodities.

AUSTRALIA IS ANXIOUS TO COVER UP DEFEAT

Military Quarters Offer Excuse, Saying 8,000 Troops Saved By Air Units

Domei

SAIGON, May 25.—In an effort to ease the excitement of the Australian people arising from the miserable defeat of the Anglo-Chungking troops on the Burma front, the Australian military authorities in a statement said, that as many as 8,716 troops were rescued thanks to ever increasing efforts of the United States air forces, according to a Melbourne dispatch reaching here today.

Air transportation of the combined troops who succeeded in retreating from the Burma front was satisfactorily carried out by the combined air forces with the United States air units as the center, the statement claimed.

Up to the present, the United States air force, in cooperation with the British and Chungking air units, were able to rescue as many as 8,716 troops of the combined forces from the front of which, 6,000 were rescued by the United States air units.

AXIS POWERS HOLD EDGE OVER BRITAIN

Noose Gradually Tightened as Churchill and Cohorts Face Annihilation

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, May 24.—The fate of imperialistic Britain and her Allies has been practically sealed following the series of swift blows dealt to them by the Japanese Imperial Navy from the time of the Pearl Harbor debacle until the recent Battle of the Coral Sea, declares the New China Daily News, as it comments on the latest war situation facing the demoralized Anglo-United States bloc.

"No matter how the Russo-German War develops, the fate of Britain and her Allies has already been decided by the hostilities ushered in by the Pearl Harbor episode, and the wails made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill are thus undoubtedly true," the paper adds.

"In his announcement on the second year of his assumption of duties as the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill had divided the World War into four periods. He recognized the fourth period was to decide the fate of the various countries of the world.

Only Empty Talk

"The two years of Premier Churchill's administration, however, had been a period of great misfortunes and disappointments to England. Although the British Prime Minister had declared that the participation of Soviet Russia in the war had dispelled the dangers of England and enabled her to build up enough strength for a counter-offensive as the result of assistance rendered by the United States, all this is merely empty talk.

"The fact that Britain had not been able to create a second front and her serious air and naval losses have long ago revealed that the boastful words of Premier Churchill are only propaganda and do not really indicate the actual British fighting strength.

"Although the Prime Minister had asserted that the gravest mistake committed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler was to go to war with Soviet Russia, the 'winter victory' as visualized by Mr. Churchill and his Allies has now become a blank page in history and they are at present trembling again on the eve of the big German offensive.

"The Prime Minister recently announced that he had received information from Russia that Germany might employ gas warfare in the coming decisive struggle.

"Mr. Churchill is quoted as saying that if this should prove true, England would take retaliatory measures, which constitute an admission that Britain and Soviet Russia would go to any length to fight for their perseverance.

"In this respect," the paper warns Britain "she should well consider the frightful consequences if she should think of using poison gas for a final struggle as hinted by Mr. Churchill."

PACIFICATION CORPS VISITS SUN YAT-SEN MAUSOLEUM

Pays Homage to Founder of Chinese Republic—President Wang Meets Delegates

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 13.—The delegation from the rural pacification areas which arrived in Nanking recently visited the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum to pay homage to the memory of the late Founder of the Chinese Republic.

Subsequently, the party visited the Ministry of Publicity, where they were received personally by Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng.

During the interview Minister Lin expressed his appreciation for the work accomplished by the delegates in the rural pacification areas and gave instructions as to the work to be done in the future.

He also described the conditions he had observed in Manchoukuo, and gave an account of the assistance afforded China by Japan in the task of national reconstruction.

General Offensive On Kinhwa Started

(Continued From Page 1)

Tungyang River in front of Kinhwa yesterday evening, and also by another Japanese Unit which marched to the delta zone of a tributary of the Tungyang River, south of Kinhwa.

Meantime, the Japanese detachment which drove along the northern bank of the Tungyang River after occupying Pukiang, in central Chekiang Province, yesterday reached a point 22 kilometers north of Kinhwa and now is continuing a steady march to a certain point.

Strategic Points Blasted

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 25.—Japanese Air Corps units carried out a series of bombing raids on Saturday upon various strategic points in western Yunnan Province, according to a Kunming dispatch received here today.

Large formations of Japanese bombers and fighter planes about 11:30 a.m. the same day visited Paoshan, in western Yunnan Province, showering a steady torrent of bombs upon military administration organs in the center of the town, the dispatch added.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, May 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chungking's Bigotry

MIYAKO—As a result of the complete loss of both its Burma and India supply routes by quick military operations of the Japanese Army, Chungking may have to abandon its useless resistance to Japan. The only supply route from the Soviet Union now has slim hopes of rendering aid to Chungking, since the Soviets are absorbed in their war with Germany. Japan's military operation in East Chekiang is going on in full swing. This, when developed, will have far-reaching effects upon the vital strength of Chungking. However, it will be premature to believe that Chiang Kai-shek will surrender to Japan easily and that peace will be restored in the near future. Bigoted men in Chungking are supposed to repeat their so-called last-ditch defense, and naturally any optimism should not be made on the future situation.

Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu to Nanking, who has recently returned to his post, has said Japan is as seriously concerned in the China problem as ever, and the China problem will occupy a main position in the settlement of the situation. He has added Japan will not change its original policy toward China. Considering the fact that the China Affair was the nucleus for the War of Greater East Asia and that Japan, Manchoukuo and China are pivots for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Shigemitsu's statement is quite right. However, some people seem to ignore the China problem out of emphasis on the southern expedition. Mr. Shigemitsu's words have many suggestions to men of such thinking.

German-Soviet War

CHUGAI—The increased German activity on the Eastern Front is attracting the attention of the whole world. There is no doubt that the issue of the present struggle will affect the future of the war situation in Asia.

At present severe fighting is in progress in the Kerch Peninsula and in the Kharkov area. The development of the situation during the coming few days will determine whether the much talked of German summer offensive will come.

Reports to hand indicate that the Germans are distinctly at an advantage on the fronts there is renewed German activity. A Soviet communique admits that the Kerch Peninsula has been evacuated by the Soviets. These developments increase the possibility that the German summer offensive will be on in the very near future.

There is increased talk in America and Britain of establishing a second front against Germany as the situation is taking a turn unfavorable to the Soviet Union.

Mounting Difficulties in Chungking

YOMIURI—The China Affair is nearing its full five years, but the protracted warfare has had telling effects on the Chungking administration, particularly between the summer of 1940 and fall of 1941.

Due to the severance of transportation means, an acute shortage of commodities, especially foodstuffs, was experienced while on the other hand, the skyrocketting of prices and other unfavorable factors served to deal a striking blow to the livelihood of the people.

It was only natural, then, that the Chungking regime hailed the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as a God-sent opportunity in which to squeeze itself out of the noose tightening around its neck gradually, but unfortunately, the jubilation of General Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents was very short-lived.

Contrary to the expectation of the Chungking regime, the Anglo-American combined forces met with disastrous defeats at every front whenever they came in the path of the invincible Japanese Forces, and now, with the successful drive in the Burma sector, the noted route of supply through which the Generalissimo had been receiving 80 per cent of his supply has been completely cut off.

The General's troops tried desperately to counter-attack but each time, they suffered an annihilative defeat in Central Hopei, West Shantung Province and Yunnan. To add to the enemy's plight, the picked troops of the Chungking regime are being wiped out in the East Chekiang operation currently under way in the vicinity of Iwu.

These, undoubtedly, are accentuating the deterioration of the fighting strength and aggravation of commodity famine, further shortening the remaining days of the Chungking administration.

MONUMENT FOR SHANGHAI

Dedicated to Officers and Men of Landing Party

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 25.—A large monument, dedicated to the officers and men of the Japanese Special Landing Party, who died gallant deaths in the Shanghai area, will be unveiled here on Wednesday, Japan's Navy Day.

The monument, designed by Jitsuzo Hinako, foremost Japanese sculptor, is 23 meters high and stands in a public garden about 600,000 square meters in area, which was recently completed on Kwangchung Road by labor service of the Japanese residents in Shanghai.

Work on the memorial was started in September, 1940.

Shigemitsu Visits Wang

Domei

NANKING, May 25.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, at 11 a.m. today called on President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in order to report on his return from Tokyo and to confer with him. Mr. Shigemitsu had been to Tokyo in order to confer with his home Government and recently returned here.

NANKING FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Public Rice Sales Committee to Be Organized

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 9.—The Nanking Special Municipal authorities have decided to organize a public rice sales committee in order to facilitate food distribution in the capital. The members on this new committee will include officials from the Government organs concerned.

It will be recalled that the Foodstuffs Control Commission recently consented to make a monthly allotment of 37,000 piculs of rice for public sales.

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KIRIN BEER
"THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

NEW DIET REGIME INITIATED MONDAY

(Continued From Page 1)

Inukai, who was then president of the organization.

He was elected to the House of Representatives for the first time in the 15th general election. The last general election, held on April 30, was the seventh in which he was a successful candidate.

Following the split in the Seiyukai, Mr. Okada associated himself with the so-called Kuhara faction, of which he was the chief secretary for a time.

Mr. Okada, working with Fusajiro Kuhara, head of the faction called after him, maneuvered the political parties into disbanding to promote the establishment of a new political structure.

When the Imperial Rule Assistance Association plan was mooted following the disbandment of the political parties, Mr. Okada identified himself closely with the movement. Indeed, he was one of the most active members of the commission appointed to materialize the project.

Is Reformist

A consistent upholder of reformist politics, Mr. Okada was in the background of the construction of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, an organization formed by House members believing in reformist politics as a means of realizing the political ideal cherished by them.

He was a member of preparatory committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association whose organization has revolutionized politics as it has been practised in the country since the Diet was established.

Mr. Okada was Vice-Speaker during the 69th and 70th session of the Diet under Speaker Kojiro Tomita.

The Imperial Assistance Political Association held a meeting of its directors in the House from 9:00 a.m. on Monday with the attendance of all the directors of the Association, including Chairman Yonezo Mayeda.

Mr. Mayeda then reported to the meeting that General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the association, nominated Tadahiko Okada for the post of Speaker and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki for the post of Vice-Speaker.

Following the directors' meeting, the Imperial Assistance Political Association then held a meeting of parliamentary members of the Association from 9:30 o'clock, when Tadao Oasa reported to the general meeting of the members of the Diet on the nomination of Mr. Okada and Mr. Uchigasaki for the posts of Speaker and Vice-Speaker by the President of the Association.

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ARMLESS SEAMAN CARRIES OUT DUTIES

Story of Brave Japanese Sailor Related by Captains of Cruiser, Destroyer

A heart-breaking story of a Japanese seaman, who, even after losing an arm by shrapnel from an enemy bomb, tried to fulfill his duty against the orders of the ship's doctor, was revealed by a Nichi Nichi correspondent. This episode was related by the Captains of the Japanese Cruiser X and the Destroyer Y, who specially desired the story to be known by the people in the homeland.

The report, dispatched on May 23 from Shonanto, follows:

"It happened soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia at Lingayen Bay when several transports, escorted by some cruisers, were carrying the Japanese soldiers who were to effect a forced landing on the coast of the bay.

Okumura on Duty

"On the deck of one of the cruisers, Third Class Seaman Kunio Okumura was on duty intently watching for signs of the enemy. Presently he spotted some enemy warplanes flying toward the transports.

"The warning was instantly given and all the members of the crew took to their positions. Third Class Seaman Okumura remained at his position with signal-flags ready in his hands.

"Meanwhile, the enemy planes had arrived over the Japanese transports. They were Boeing B 27's, which the United States had boas'ed to be the 'Fortresses of the Sky.' As soon as the order to fire was given, fierce action was seen.

"The machine-guns and anti-air craft guns roared into activity, as the enemy planes, flying low, dropped their bombs on the Japanese ships.

"Presently a bomb landed in front of the cruiser which Third Class Seaman Okumura was on board. A huge spout of water rose just some 10 meters away from the vessel and shrapnel flew over the deck.

"The sailors on deck instinctively ducked, but as Third Class Seaman Okumura had his duty to fulfill, he continued to manipulate the signal flags. At that moment, a shrapnel hit him, tearing his left arm from the shoulder-joint. A gush of blood spouted from his shoulder.

"But he still continued to signal with his remaining right hand. He swung the signal flag five times, then he fell flat on the signal station.

"Thereupon, the ship's doctor ordered that the wounded seaman be carried to the dressing station. Third Class Seaman Okumura bitterly protested saying, 'Doctor. Please let me return to my position. I have not finished signalling yet.'

Sailor Won't Listen

"'First Class Seaman A has taken your place so be at ease,' said the doctor. But the wounded sailor was not to be put off. He cried in an agonizing voice, 'No, A is an orderly. He must fulfill his own duty. Please send me back to the flag station, please doctor.'

"The doctor soon finished first-aid treatment and said 'All right,' to the head nurse. On hearing this, the wounded sailor stood up. He said: "Thank you, doctor,' and walked a few steps toward the exit of the cabin.

"Very much surprised, the nurses held him back and laid him on the floor. Third Class Seaman Okumura then seemed to realize the futility of resistance.

"He was put back into his bed and, soon after, the doctor declared that his end was near. When the squad leader asked if he had anything to say, the sailor said in a feeble voice, 'I have nothing to say regarding myself. Please annihilate the British and American Forces.'

"Then, he shouted 'Tenno Heika Banzai! Teikoku Kaigun (The Imperial Navy) Banzai!' and breathed his last.

"The doctor and his attendants, and all his comrades, tough-hearted seamen as they were, cried like children. The Captain of the ship later composed a 'tanka' so that the brave deed of Third Class Seaman Okumura will live forever."

JAPAN-GERMAN STUDENTS SOCIETY MEETS AT OTSU

Many Dignitaries Attend Inaugural Ceremony Hold in Kanko Hotel

The inaugural ceremony of the Japan-German Students Society was held on Monday at 10:30 a.m. at the Kanko Hotel by the lake side of Otsu under the sponsorship of the Japan-German Culture Association.

The ceremony was attended by Marquis Toshitake Okubo, representatives of the Japanese German Medical Society, the Home and Education Ministries, the German Embassy, the German Economic Mission, and Nazi party in Japan. Professors and students of various universities also attended.

After paying respects to the Imperial Palace and the Japanese and German flags which were raised, the ceremony came to a close.

The schedule of the day also included visits to various places. A dinner was given to all present by the president of the Association.

The representatives are scheduled to stay in Otsu until May 30. Discussions and visits to Kyoto and Nara are included in the program.

Awarded Highest Honors in Sumo

Terukuni (left) and Akinoumi who were both elevated from the rank of "Ohzeki" to "yokozuna" (grand champion)—highest attainable in the time-honored sport of sumo—at a special meeting of the directors of the Japan Sumo Association Monday. They both won 13 bouts and lost two in the 15-day "summer" tournament that ended at the Kokugikan on Sunday, the same as Grand Champion Futabayama, to whom the championship was awarded by virtue of his higher rank. Coincidentally, the records of Terukuni and Akinoumi for the last five tournaments on which their promotion was based is the same—61 victories and 14 defeats. Terukuni, aged 23, is the youngest grand champion ever in sumo annals. He hails from Akita Prefecture.. Akinoumi, 28, is a native of Hiroshima Prefecture.

2 GRAND CHAMPIONS NAMED AFTER MEET

Akinoumi and Terukuni Given Highest Ranking After Successful Season

The "Sumo" champions, Akinoumi and Terukuni, who completed the present 15-day summer tournament with 13 victories and 2 defeats, were made Grand Champions at Monday's meeting of the Japan Wrestling Association following the closing of the tournament.

Akinoumi and Terukuni are the 37th and 38th Grand Champions respectively since the establishment of the Grand Championship system of "Sumo."

Meanwhile, Futabayama, the only active Grand Champion of the just concluded tournament, established a new record by winning the championship of the tournament for the tenth time. He clinched the honor again Sunday, by toppling Akinoumi.

Highest Sumo Rank

A Grand Champion or "Yokozuna" is the highest rank of wrestlers.

"Yokozuna" was originally the name of a sacred rope which symbolizes the divine activities of Musubi-no-Kami, guardian deities of production, and it was once called Musubi-no-Kami-no-o, or the rope of guardian deities of production. In ancient time, when prayers were to be offered to the deities, a most powerful wrestler, who was a man of high moral integrity, was appointed to wear this sacred rope to perform the religious office.

The "Yokozuna" wrestler was, therefore, one who was qualified to wear the rope. It is apparent from this that the rope was once a sort of emblem of the most powerful wrestler with a high moral integrity. In course of time, the interpretation of the article underwent a change, until "Yokozuna" became the name of the highest rank of wrestler.

When the main events of the day are ready to take place, in the afternoon of each day during the period of the grand tournament, the ceremony known as dohyo-iri, or "Entering the Ring," is performed around the ring by the highest ranking wrestlers separately of the east and west camps, who are to try their prowess in their scheduled matches.

It is a magnificent and imposing scene as the wrestlers of such exceptional stature and strength, each wearing a glittering ornamental loin-cloth, which is richly embroidered with gold and silver and silk threads and strings of many colors, arrive at the ring in procession from the outer passage leading to the wrestling stage.

Observe Ancient Rites

When all the champions are gathered, they stand around the ring and observe the ceremony according to the time-honored tradition, making various motions of ancient origin This imposing ceremony has more than one significance. It symbolizes the oath sworn in other athletic games, and also that all the wrestlers scheduled for the matches are present. When one side of the wrestlers completes the ceremony and retires from the scene, the other side appears upon the scene to perform it.

There are three kinds of loin-cloth. The one for training is called the "training loin-cloth," and the next to be worn for the regular bout, the "match loin-cloth." The third, which is worn exclusively on the ocasion of the ceremoy of entering the ring, is called Keshomawasi, or "decorated loin-cloth."

The "Yokozuna" wrestler does not participate in the ceremony mentioned above, because he has the special ceremony to perform independently of the rest. This ceremony is known as dezuiri. In observing the function, he wears "yokozuna," the snow-white sacred rope, over his ornamental loin-cloth. When dressed, he is ushered into the ring heralded by a wrestler of high rank, and followed by another in the capacity of guard and sword-bearer, both imposingly got up in their decorated loin-cloths.

The ceremony performed by the "yokozuna" is symbolic of prayer and oath-taking, as well as the demonstration of the basic form of wrestling and the spiritual power with which wrestling is to be presented. It is made the occasion of a manifestation of heroic and stately beauty of strength and skill in ceremony by the most accomplished wrestler, and has been regarded from time immemorial as the premier feature in the realm of Sumo.

Kobe Notes

In consideration of his record as an officer in the German Army during the offensive on the Western Front, Ernest Wohlfarth, Consular Attache to the German Consulate-General in Kobe, was promoted to the rank of Vice-Consul on May 15 by the Reich Government, the Kobe Consulate-General announced recently.

A capacity audience filled the auditorium of the Gas Building in Osaka on Sunday, May 24, from 1 p.m., to attend the piano recital presented by pupils of Miss Yoshiko Vera Tanaka, noted Nisei pianist and teacher.

An added attraction was the violin solo by Takashi Asahina, guest performer.

The recital was opened with the singing of the National Anthem following which some thirty-six talented young pianists performed.

The funeral service for the late Tokutaro Ozawa, the member of the House of Peers who died a sudden death in Yokohama on May 20, will take place at the Doshisha Eikokan in Teramachi Imadegawa, Kyoto, on Tuesday, May 26, from 1 p.m.

The late Mr. Ozawa, of Kawaramachi, Chukyo-ku, Kyoto, passed away on his way to Tokyo to be present at the funeral service for the late Count Kentaro Kaneko. While on the train at Yokohama, the late Mr. Ozawa suddenly fell into a critical condition and passed away the same day. He was 65 years of age.

The deceased held a number of important positions, the more notable ones being the post of adviser to the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sogo Unyu Soko Kaisha of Kyoto as well as being a director of more than ten leading concerns.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 23: Mr. and Mrs. Y. Arioka, Mr. K. S. Chin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirose, Mr. C. Kataoka, Mr. A Lesourd, Mr. M. Narikiyo, Mrs. K. Nishimiya, Mr. K. Ono, Mr. H. Ohtsuka, Dr. and Mrs. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf, Mr. E. Yorioka.

U.S. CITIES ARE GHOSTLIKE UNDER NEW BLACKOUT LAW

Traffic Reduced to Minimum—Neon Lights Forbidden At Night

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—New York and other American coastal towns have assumed a ghostlike appearance after traffic was reduced to a minimum and after new blackout regulations were enforced, reports the Dagens Nyheter from New York.

The entire interior illumination of towns had to be screened off and all neon signs switched off at night. Lights in the streets and parks, have also been greatly reduced. Motor cars on the coastal roads have to travel with dimmed head-lights at a maximum speed of about 25 kilometers per hour.

Honorary Professors Named

Konosuke Nakamura, Yogoro Kato, Shunkichi Saito, and Gonpachi Asakawa were honored with the title of honorary professors of the Tokyo University of Technology according to Domei. The following men were also honored with the title of honorary professors of their respective schools; Atsutaro Itakura of Third Higher School, Manjiro Hayama of Osaka Foreign Language School, Kiyomitsu Tahata of Utsunomiya Higher Agricultural School.

TOKYO KYOJIN TEAM HOLDS TOP POSITION

Keio Eleven Leads in Intercollegiate Football League with No Defeats

While the record-shattering 28-inning tilt between the nines of Taiyo and Nagoya highlighted the play of the professionals over the weekend, the standings still showed that the Tokyo Kyojin were comfortably entrenched in first place, the position they have held for the last two weeks.

In 35 games played, the Kyojin have won 24 while losing 11, maintaining a percentage of .686 to lead the Taiyo Club with a percentage of .636.

In the field of collegiate sports, the Keio University eleven with no defeats in three games moved into the top position of the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League. Meiji, the defending champion, is also undefeated in two starts.

Succesfully defending their top position is the fifteen from Waseda, who lead the Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League race with five victories in as many starts. Keio is a close second with three triumphs against a lone defeat.

Standings: Pro-Baseball

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pct.
Kyojin	24	0	11	.686
Taiyo	21	2	12	.636
Nankai	22	0	13	.629
Hankyu	18	2	15	.545
Hanshin	17	1	17	.515
Asahi	14	2	20	.424
Nagoya	11	1	22	.324
Kurowashi	7	2	25	.219

Standings: Collegiate Rugby

	Games	Won	Lost
Waseda	5	5	0
Keio	4	3	1
Meiji	5	3	2
Rikkyo	3	0	3
Imperial	3	0	3
Nichidai	2	0	2

Standings: Collegiate Football

	Games	Won	Lost
Keio	3	3	0
Meiji	2	2	0
Waseda	3	2	1
Rikkyo	2	1	1
Nichidai	2	0	2
Hosei	4	0	4

Casaba Schedule Given

The Kanto Intercollegiate Basketball League has announced the complete schedule for this season, which got under way Saturday.

All games will be played at the Kokkutaikan in Kanda, triple-headers will be played on all dates, in a round-robin system.

The remaining dates follow:

May 31—Rikkyo vs. Shodai. Imperial vs. Waseda and Bunrika vs. Keio.
June 6—Shodai vs. Keio. Bunrika vs. Waseda. and Rikkyo vs. Imperial.
„ 7—Shodai vs. Keio. Bunrika vs. Waseda and Rikkyo vs. Imperial.
„ 13—Bunrika vs. Imperial. Rikkyo vs. Keio and Shodai vs. Waseda.
„ 14—Bunrika vs. Imperial, Rikkyo vs. Keio and Shodai vs. Waseda.
„ 20—Imperial vs. Shodai. Keio vs. Waseda and Bunrika vs. Rikkyo.
„ 21—Imperial vs. Shodai. Keio vs. Waseda and Bunrika vs. Rikkyo.

JUDICIAL OFFICIALS IN TOKYO FOR TALKS

Justice Minister Addresses Group of 140 on Southern Region Questions

The chief judicial officers' conference attended by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, and over 140 high officials of the Justice Ministry, was held at the Justice Ministry from 9 a.m. Monday, reports Domei. Local chief officials from all over the country also attended the conference.

Justice Minister Iwamura in his instructive speech delivered before the conference emphasized the important duties to be executed by judicial officers under the wartime period.

Referring to the smooth progress of constructive work for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Justice Minister Iwamura asked the judicial officers to study closely the political, economical and judicial affairs of the Southern Regions in order to prepare for their future activities in those areas, adding, that it may become necessary for some of them to go there.

The Justice Minister then asked the officials to be most careful in executing various ordinances newly organized under the necessity of wartime.

Regarding the maintenance of public order under wartime conditions, Justice Minister Iwamura further asked them to guide properly the speech of people.

Commenting on the result of the general election, the Justice Minister expressed his satisfaction over the sharp decrease of crimes connected with the general elections.

Concluding his speech, Justice Minister Iwamura, referred to the full protection of juveniles under wartime conditions, declaring that the Justice Ministry authorities intend to establish branches of Juvenile Courts in order to extend adequate help to the young people in the country.

Ex-Jodo Sect Head Dies

Reverend Chikai Iwai, former superintendent of the Kyoto Jodo Sect, died on Sunday at 8 a.m. at the Amidakyo Temple of Sakai City, the Asahi reports. He was active as the first chaplain accompanying the Army during the Sino-Japanese War, later serving as clerk of the head temple Chion-in. After serving as chief priest of the supreme head temple Seijoka-in and Zojoji Temple, Shiba, Tokyo, be became superintendent priest of the Judo Sect and Chief priest of the Chion-in concurrently from October, 1935 to December 1937. He died at the age of 80.

LA MAISON FRANCO-JAPONAISE

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His Majesty Sends Congratulation Wire To Argentine Chief

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday graciously extended a congratulatory telegram to the acting President of Argentina on the celebration of Argentina's Independence Day.

DISSATISFACTION IN EGYPT MOUNTS OVER BAD FOOD

Shortage in Country Is Traced To Needs of British Troops Stationed There

Special

ANKARA, May 20.—Dissatisfaction with the food situation is increasing among the Egyptian people, the greater part of which believe that the British Near East Army is mainly responsible for the food shortage in the country.

For a long time British propaganda has been trying to convince the people that the British troops in Egypt are being provisioned by transports from overseas and that, moreover, large quantities of grain from military stores have been released in the past few months for distribution among Egyptian civilians.

The British news agency reported in this connection that the British authorities have once again placed 12,000 tons of grain at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for civilian purposes.

Commenting on this report, Egyptian quarters in Ankara declare that, on the strength of the many reports released by British news agencies and propaganda offices since January, the quantity of grain distributed by Britain for civilians in Egypt should be sufficient to feed the whole population for a whole year.

As a matter of fact, however, it is pointed out, a shortage of grain still exists in Egypt.

WATER POLICE HELMSMAN IS NOW AN INTERPRETER

41-Year-Old Thailander Held Post With Kawasaki Station For 20 Years

"Sankichi" Marei, 41-year-old Thailander, who had been the helmsman of a patrol boat of the Kawasaki Water Police in Kanagawa Prefecture for the past twenty years, was recently engaged in a new post as an interpreter for students in Tokyo. He was born in Bangkok.

With the outbreak of the present war, Marei decided that it was time for him to rouse himself and to show his gratitude to both his adopted country and his homeland, and he lost no time in petitioning the Japanese authorities to be allowed to follow the Imperial Forces as a Thai interpreter for he speaks fluent Japanese.

The Thai Embassy authorities in Tokyo were deeply impressed at his patriotism and in turn approached the Japanese authorities with the ardent helmsman's proposal.

At last Marei's heart's desire was fulfilled. The authorities, being unable to resist his earnest entreaty and the Embassy's request, granted their consent.

Although, it is not to the war front that Marei will go, his new work will nevertheless be one of service in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Though it was with regret that they were to lose such an efficient helmsman Chief Ishikawa of the Kawasaki Water Police and all other policemen gave him a cheerful send off as he left Kawasaki with his wife, Tora, and their children, to take up his new post in Tokyo.

Food Investigators Returns

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 13.—The foodstuffs investigation party, which was sent last month to various points in North Anhwei to study the conditions of food production has returned from the investigation tour, and will soon submit a report to the Ministry of Industry.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

MAY NUMBER

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CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
(March 21—April 20, 1942)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
The Japan-Thai Exchange Rate: (1) Statement of the Foreign Office. April 21, 1942 (2) Ordinance Issued by the Finance Ministry, April 22, 1942

A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461
¥1 Per Copy

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The Codes

Of the Japanese Warrior

Warrior Precepts

That the "Senjinkun" or War Front Precepts, issued by the War Ministry, are based on the precepts of ancient warriors of note is mentioned in the "Senjinkun," itself.

It was common among the ancient warriors of more or less fame to have some words or passages as guides of their private and public conduct or as rules of their households. Then what were the character and the general form of these precepts?

What may be regarded as the most ancient precepts in this line are two of the poems by one of the best eighth-century Japanese poets, Yakamochi Otomo. One of them in the oldest authentic anthology of Nippon, the Manyoshu, reads:

"Tsurugi-dachi iyoyo togubeshi inishieyu, Sayakeku oite kinishi sono na o."

"Let us raise our family name yet higher,
The name which has carried its bearers
Unspotted from days of yore."

A longer poem by the same poet, also in the Manyoshu, generally regarded as an eloquent expression of the patriotic sentiments of the Japanese in general, says in part:

"Umiyukaba mizuku kabane, yama yukaba kusamusu kabane, Okimino henikoso shiname, kaerimi wa seji."

To the sea I go
To be a floating corpse;
To the hills I go
To be a moss-covered corpse;
For the sake of His Imperial Majesty
I lay down my life without the slightest regret.

Next comes the household regulations left by Minamoto-no-Yoshiiye, renowned 12th-century warrior-poet, to whose efforts the revival of the Minamoto family is attributed:

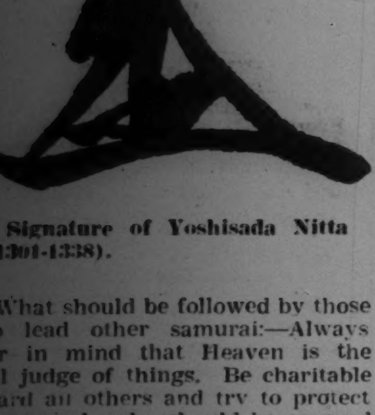
"Believe in Divinity, know shame, be well-mannered before others, be alert at all times, do not criticize others, do not participate in betting, be aware of your social standing and know that life is inseparable from death."

The Joei Code introduced by the Kamakura Shogunate in the Joei era (1232-33 A.D.) mainly as rules to be followed by the then administrative and judicial officials may be taken as regulations for the conduct of the samurai in general. About the same period Shigetoki Hojo, the chief secretary of the Shogun's Cabinet, wrote his household maxim, a fine guide for the samurai at large.

Yoshisada Nitta

About a hundred years later, Yoshisada Nitta, allegedly a scion of the Minamoto family, noted as a rare patriotic warrior, left behind him a few passages as watch-words for his posterity and for the samurai. The Nitta precepts read:

"What every samurai should know:—The mastery of all arts should be supported by mental training so that those excelling in their own arts may not simply resort to their acquired crafts. It is dangerous to fight on the battle-field depending solely on one's own fighting ability. The wiser men will see that others fight for their sake. Every samurai should rise early in the morning and call at his bed the name of 'his star' seven times in a very low voice, then proceed to have the morning wash to prepare for his prayer to his God or Buddha in accordance with his religious faith. The ways of God and Buddha have no elements of wickedness. To those belonging to the Nitta family, their prayers should always be directed to the family's guardian divinity.



Signature of Yoshisada Nitta (1301-1338).

"What should be followed by those who lead other samurai:—Always bear in mind that Heaven is the final judge of things. Be charitable toward all others and try to protect your vassals who should be covered under your generosity. Be lord-like toward your followers; then, and only then, your followers will act as all rightful followers do. Beware that your attitude of mind will be reflected in the behavior of your followers and friends. There is no honest friend to any dishonest man When you feel short of faithful vassals, think that it is you who are standing in the way of having loyal followers. . . .

"An old Chinese book says that what is disliked by man is what Heaven has cast away as abominable, and the things loved by man is endeared by Heaven. The way of soldiery is that they are ready to die for their leader by way of returning the kindness shown them by him. So you are required to treat your vassals very kindly especially when their service runs successively from their forefathers."

Masashige Kusunoki

There are two kinds of "wall-writings" by Masashige Kusunoki, the representative patriot of Japan whose contribution to the Imperial cause is permanently extolled by his bronze statue in the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. This celebrated warrior of the 14th century, if his alleged wall-writings are really of his own make, was very witty and thorough-going, as an instructor of his juniors.

Wall-Writings (A)

1. Mere thought of the present will bring you to some calamity in the future, for it is the way of the universe that all things are connected with one another through all times and spaces.
2. Providence should be attended to before all human affairs.
3. Love of self will make one unfeeling toward others' sufferings.

Signature of Masashige Kusunoki (1294-1336).

4. Flatterers will insult their juniors.
5. Those who criticise others are not aware of their own misdemeanors.
6. One will display his honesty by trying to cover up his dishonesty.
7. Greedy persons cannot have a calm mind.
8. Doing good for one's own profit is a wicked conduct under cover of good.

Kan Kikuchi, Japan's foremost novelist, gives an interesting insight into Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, as conceived of by the famous patriots and samurai of feudal Japan.

9. Comment on others' conducts openly should be avoided.
10. What one advocates will vary with the change of times. A blinded advocation will cause some trouble in the rightful procedure of things.
11. The wicked cannot understand the true phases of things.
12. Anger will make man unreasonable while love will darken his sense of duty.
13. See for the good of the State that every one in the country is more or less satisfied.
14. Work off your grudge on things, not men.
15. Nice food constantly taken will make your tongue immune to the taste of the rarely delicious.
16. Things expensive will not be purchased.
17. Horses are good when they have legs to go a long way with. Other things on these animals will rather be regarded as merely ornamental.
18. Swords will be prized when they can cut down to the bone. Ornaments on them should not be made much of.
19. A warrior's armor is to be highly valued when made of strong iron plates, other things being secondary in its evaluation.

Wall-Writings (B)

1. Be courteous but do not censure others for not being courteous.
2. Try not to bring in Hell rathers than aspire to reach Heaven.
3. Censure on one's own conduct should precede that on others.
4. Do not forget what one owes to his master before he thinks of his promotion in the service of the master.
5. Do not fear for your death for the sake of your Lord.
6. Obedience to your commander should come prior to your thought of staging a meritorious service on the front.
7. Do not bring harm on yourself with your consideration of avoiding dangers.
8. Your life is your Lord's, which prevent you from losing it for your own sake.
9. Try to avoid debts rather than make money.
10. You may drink but are not allowed to be drunk.
11. Do not expect rewards in return for your charitable acts.
12. Clothing will be sufficient when it is enough to keep you warm.
13. You should be satisfied with your meals when they are enough to satisfy your hunger.
14. When you write, the result must be easy to understand.
15. When you speak, your voice should be loud enough to be heard clearly.
16. You should learn all through your life.
17. Be practised in archery.
18. Your sword is valued when it cuts well.
19. The lay people should be chiefly concerned with the faithful following of their paternal occupations, other considerations coming after the execution of their vocations.
20. Buddhist priests' chief occupation should be their service to Buddha, and worldly affairs should be attended to after the service.

One thing, because of which the authenticity of these Kusunoki's precepts is doubted, is that throughout his words quoted above there is hardly any mention of loyalty to the Emperor, for which the author is so noted. Viewed in this light, Takeshige Kikuchi's precepts given below may be judged as genuine from the mere fact that the Loyalist Kikuchi is well revealed therein. This Kikuchi, one of the noted warriors of the 14th century, was a nephew of the more renowned Taketoki Kikuchi.

Takeshige Kikuchi

His words entitled "Takeshige Kikuchi's Written Pledge" run:

"I, Takeshige, hereby firmly bind myself with a pledge that I should faithfully follow the way of Heaven, be constantly loyal to the Throne and thus raise the name of our clan. I also promise to myself that I will abstain from any conduct directly intended to bring profit to myself, any move to do things in defiance of honor and all flatteries aimed at private profiteering. . . . If these pledges should be broken I deem it rightly deserved that each of the 84,000 pores on my skin be filled with the punishment of Heaven, that I be made a victim of the most vicious disease in the world, and that my life both at present and in the future be cursed in any terrible way. Here I prostrate myself asking Heaven's acceptance of my prayer. Takeshige Kikuchi, whose ancestral line may be traced up to the Fujiwara Family (his seal), August 15, the third year of Engen (1336 A.D.)"

Ryoshun Imagawa

The Reverend Ryoshun Imagawa had been up to his initiation into priesthood a famed warrior toward the end of the 14th Century, most noted for his gifted ability as a strategist, his lay name being Sadayo Imagawa. His eight-article precepts read:

1. Martial arts, not backed by information on literature, cannot expect victory on the field.
2. Be warned against hawking and other similar sports so as not to be engaged in useless killing of life.
3. Criminals of minor offences are apt to be too stringently called to account so that minor crimes will often lead to capital punishment.
4. Those brought to court for their grave crimes are very often set free after a brief examination, the court being influenced by personal considerations.
5. Beware of any administrative policy which leads those who govern to live luxuriously on the relentless exploitation of the governed.
6. Be warned against having one's residence rebuilt on a far larger scale than the old one bequeathed by his father, while the temple in his charge looks terribly decayed.
7. The favors shown by one's lord and parents should not be forgotten under all circumstances.
8. To be concerned in one's private affairs more than in public business will positively oppose the way of Heaven.

Coming down to the so-called Sengoku Jidai or Age of Strifes among the self-styled feudal lords, one will find a galaxy of great warrior-lords including Toshikage Asakura, Soun Hojo, Kenshin Uyesugi, Shingen Takeda, Kiyomasa Kato and Takakage Kobayakawa. All of these generals were the authors of household regulations or precepts, each having its own merits. What is known as the Asakura clan's maxim is made up of 17 items after the manner of the famed 17-article constitution drafted by the Crown Prince Shotoku in the 9th century.

Soun Hojo

The words quoted below are from the precepts attributed to Soun Hojo who until his death at the age of 88 in 1519 A.D. worked hard to push his military achievements to such an extent that his posterity could claim their supremacy over the Kanto area for more than 100 years.

"One should have a firm faith in God or Buddha. The need of early rising in the morning need not be stressed too much. Late risers will make all their employes dull, which incidentally bring hitches in the execution of both private and public affairs. Such sleepyheads, if they happen to have their lord, will sooner or later be estranged by him.

"Go to bed as early as possible, by avoiding all idle talks or discussions among friends. This on the other hand will prove effective in driving out thieves who are likely to avail themselves of the chance afforded by such late sitters.

"When your lord calls you, you must be promptly in his presence, and even when you are a little way from where your lord sits you should attentively hear what the lord commands, nodding at appropriate intervals. Your answer at such a time should be clear and well to the point. Sometimes you will do well to ask for time to consider your answer. Then you can have good counsel of others during the time allowed.

"Never tell a lie under all circumstances. One lie will bear another which in turn brings in the third, and thus there will be no end of lies until speaking falsely will become your habit and you will be placed in an embarrassing position for it.

"Anyone ignorant of poetry will be despised greatly. The ignorance will be revealed in a word or two casually uttered by you.

"When you have time to spare after returning home from your office, you will time and again make a round of your stable, barns, kitchens and servants' quarters, so that those in charge of these departments will feel warned against their possible neglect of duty.

"The gates of your residence will be closed tight at 6 p.m. thereby preventing all troubles to be caused by keeping the gate wide open until very late at night.

"You, as a samurai, cannot train yourself too much on martial arts. The arts, however well mastered, have very little value unless supported by literary taste."

Shingen Takeda

Another 16th-century warrior of note, Shingen Takeda, is known as the author of household regulations of a conspicuously learned nature, each item having some sage's words serving as the basis of what is advocated in it. The regulations are affixed with his signature under the date of "a certain lucky day" of April, the first year of Eiroku (1558 A.D.) The following extract from the Takeda regulations will serve to show their general character:

"A cowardly act on the field, any kind of it, should not be allowed. A Chinese sage, Wu, said that those desirous of surviving at the front will be killed while the warriors who have resigned themselves to death will survive without fail.

"Do not reveal to the members of other households the evils of this house. An old saying goes that while good news hesitate to go out of doors, evil reports run more than a thousand miles.

Signature of Shingen Takeda (1521-1573).

"At the battle front, your first successful stroke should be directed to a point of the enemy line where defense is weakest. A wise saying has it that the victorious are those who have succeeded in thrusting the void found among the enemy troops. This stroke should be done as quickly as possible without being hampered by any other considerations.

"When you have a winning battle, your attack should be made steadily with a compact force. If the attack fails to break the enemy position, the attack will be stopped until some defense establishments are had on this side. The Liutao Sanlueh, a famed Chinese book of stratagems, urges the reader to adopt this method.

"Stand on your own guard at all times. When you are taking a bath you must not employ any other person to scrub you. Do not keep lights in your chamber so that someone may be facilitated in hurting you while you are asleep."

Kiyomasa Kato

Kiyomasa Kato, one of the typical Japanese samurai, was brave on the battlefield, but exceedingly warm-hearted toward those really to be pitied. This 16-century warrior, popularly known as a most faithful guardian of the cause of the Toyotomi family for which he served long years, had the following in his precepts for himself and the samurai in general:

"The utmost care must be taken by those in the service of their lord not to be off their guard. They must be on their guard at their meal time as well as at the front.

"The clothing for the samurai will be best when made of cotton. Spending much money on clothing is utterly absurd. The money thus saved on the peace-time clothes should be spent unstintedly on your arms at the emergency time.

Signature of Kiyomasa Kato (1562-1611).

"Playing with swords and other weapons for amusement should be strictly prohibited. The way of swordsmanship requires that the sword be used in a most serious frame of mind and that the weapon is simply for cutting man, not for any other use. Those who play with swords in a buoyant mood ought to be punished with death."

THE RITUAL OF MISOGI

There is nothing like a morning jump in a lake on the break of a sweltering July day. That goes for people in general. But if you ask the Misogi-ists, of whom this article is about, there is nothing like a dash of cold water every day of the year, not excluding the freezing month of January.

One has an object, an obvious purpose in this case, for taking a cool plunge on a summer day. So too do the Misogi-ists have their reason for their bathing not only in the summer, but all through the winter as well.

Their purpose, they will enthusiastically tell you, is, in their own words, "Seishin Shuyo". This means, in the nearest English equivalent, Cultivation of the Spirit.

"It is not a swim, much less a physical bath," they explain. "If the idea of bathing cannot be entirely forsaken, the concept must embrace only the idea of a spiritual cleansing."

And so the word bath is not an apt word to describe the Misogi-ist's ceremony. Nor are the words "plunge," or "shower," or even "ablution" fittingly descriptive. Misogi, which is the name by which this quasi-religion is known, is also the name of the actual act of purification by water.

Symbolism

"The Misogi ceremony," they will tell you, "is a symbolic ritual. And because it is a symbolism, it may take any form as long as water is used for the act. Sometimes we simply and literally take a jump in a lake. Sometimes it is a shower beneath twentieth century plumbing. And sometimes, in a pinch, a humble bucketful of water serves our purpose.

"Neither do we have to immerse our whole body, much less take off our clothes, under certain circumstances. We have a type of Misogi which is similar, in form at least, to the Westerner's purification act by water at baptism. The holy water sprinkled on our heads by priests at ceremonies such as the dedication of the "Kami-Dana," the altar of the Japanese Lares and Penates—that is Misogi, too.

"The important point," they claim, "is not the amount of water with which you are doused, but the meaning behind the ritual.

"But if we have the time and the means we would rather do our Misogi out-of-doors, in communion with Nature. And most of us are fortunate enough, as well as sincere enough in our faith, to get together in a group, travel to some near-by spot in the surrounding country favored by a natural stream or waterfall, and there spend from a day to a week at least once a year, at which time we not only go through our Misogi ritual more often than once a day, but hold forums, listen to inspirational talks by our leaders, and meditate singly and in groups."

Like the Christian's baptism, the act is a ceremony symbolizing purification. With Misogi one disperses the demons of his soul, and pledges anew to walk the straight and narrow path. But there is a difference between the two: Baptism is but once in a life time; Misogi must be done often, at least once a day if possible.

Ancient Origin

History shows that Misogi began in Japan as far back as the Japanese can remember. History also relates that its counterpart of the Western world had its beginnings in ancient times, too.

The ancient Romans had their ablutions. So too did the less civilized peoples of the ancient world, as remaining customs of certain barbarous countries still point out.

Baptism is by no means a Christian invention. Years before Christ appeared, people were being dipped in the River Jordan by John the Baptist. Biblical history relates of wholesale conversions, and it is interesting to point out here that the baptisms of old were not usually done with merely a basin of holy water as in modern times, but converts were totally immersed in handy rivers and lakes.

Izanagi and Izanami

It is claimed by modern followers of Misogi that the Deity Izanagi was the first to perform Misogi. As related in the "Kojiki," or "Records of Ancient Matters," the Deity Izanagi, after losing his wife the Deity Izanami, pursues her, Orpheus-like, into the underworld to implore her to return to him.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in is watching a group of Misogi enthusiasts performing their purification rites in the Sukumo River, Hakone, where the Japanese Spirit Training House was established last year by the Central Training Institute of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

She would willingly do so, and bids him wait while she consults with the deities of the place. But he, impatient at her tarrying, breaks off one of the end-teeth of the comb stuck in the left bunch of his hair, lights it and goes in. After bitter words exchanged between him and his wife, he retreats before the armies of the underworld, and is even pursued by his wife as far as the "Even Pass of Hades."

He returns to Himuka in south-western Japan, purifies himself by bathing in a stream, thus performing the first Misogi ceremony.

And so the Deity Izanagi is the patron god of Misogi, although he is not the only deity of whom it is related in the "Kojiki" as performing this ritual. Indeed, the sacred rite of purification by water is the rite most frequently alluded to in the "Records of Ancient Matters".

The people of India from olden times have bathed in their sacred Ganges River as a means of religious purification.

Godliness

"But they have apparently forgotten one important fact, that cleanliness is next to godliness," said one staunch supporter of Misogi. "Their ritual had degenerated into an un-hygienic common bath, because they had confused the ritual of purification, had somehow lost track of its true meaning, and most important of all, had denied that together with spiritual purification, there must go hand in hand cleanliness of body.

"But we Japanese are as strong a believer in soap and water for our bodies as we are in Misogi for our minds. Witness, in other warring countries, one of the first articles the scarcity of which inconveniences their people is soap. But in Japan, none of us go without our daily soap and water bath, thanks to the wisdom of a far-seeing Government."

Westerners are quite familiar with the exhortation of doctors for cold showers under certain conditions for some people, especially for a class of nervous people afflicted with melancholia and other hypochondriacal tendencies. But to these physicians a cold bath is merely a body stimulant.

Japanese doctors have discovered that the same cold shower which serves as a physical bracer is, when taken with the Misogi spirit, a soother for troubled minds. Dr. G. Shinoda of Tokyo is one such believer in Misogi, and has a successful experimental institute at Kumegawa, a suburb of Tokyo, where patients of all ages are required to perform the rite of Misogi along with their daily dose of orthodox pills.

Scientific Report

For the benefit of those who must hear what scientific authorities have to say about Misogi, the following is a report turned in by a group of medical investigators of Chiba Medical College:

"Upon investigation under strictly scientific conditions of a group of Misogi-ists for a period of five consecutive days, during which a typical Misogi program was carried out, the following facts were gleaned: Pulse rate of subjects, slightly increased. Respiration, also slightly increased. Blood pressure, generally normalized in the case of abnormal pressures. (One extreme case of a high blood pressure of 220 lowered to 144 in five days merits particular attention). Complexion and blood circulation very much improved."

So much for physical findings.

"We also find," the investigators further quote, "that all of the subjects were extremely exhilirated, much raised in spirit, and their general bearing and outlook on life improved and broadened to a degree not easy to explain with the aid of mere microscopes and test tubes."

So one can see that even the ordinarily sceptical scientists are not non-believers, much less scoffers.

Misogi, faithfully performed under good leadership, or participated in by individuals who honestly have in mind the object of self-improvement, is certainly beneficial. It will never take the place of the Westerner's Saturday night bath, or even the daily one of the Japanese.

But it is just as true that a mere soap and water scrubbing of one's body will never take the place of Misogi, for the meaning and purpose of the two are quite different. "Westerners," said one fervent Misogi-ist, "ought to learn to scrub behind their spiritual ears."

And that statement exactly explains Misogi, which aims at Seishin Shuyo, or Cultivation of the Spirit.

This picture shows a group of Misogi-ists going down to the Ritual Site on the banks of the Sukumo River, Hakone. Among the ritualists may be seen many Generals and eminent company directors. General Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Ministers, is seen stepping out briskly in the center of the wooden bridge.

During their ritual period, the Misogi-ists undergo strict spiritual training. Their food is stringently limited, and they have to take various kinds of training meant for their mental serenity. The photo shows some of the Misogi-ists, clad in white garments and with white sashes round their heads, practising one of their lessons.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Tuesday

	— Morning —
6:30	Talk. "New Movement in Politics," Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, member of the House of Representatives; Poem Recital.
7:00	Time; News; Yokosuka Naval Band.
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "The Naval Spirit Behind The Great Success in the War," by Sakae Todoroki.
10:00	Juvenile Hour.
11:00	National School 2nd Class Hour: Music. "Warship March."
	— Afternoon —
12:30	Chorus: "Song of Greater East Asia Navy," "Battle of The Japan Sea," "Attack on Hawaii," "Ah! Special Attack Flotilla," "Song of Naval Paratroop," "Battle Off Malay Coast," "Battle of the Coral Sea," and other Navy War Songs, by Osaka Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00	"The Navy Song of Greater East Asia," Relayed from Hibiya Public Hall; Naval Band's Wind Music.
2:00	National School 6th Grade Hour: Drama. "We Are Born Seamen," by Eiichi Kobayashi.
2:30	Tokai Wind Music; Radio Exercise for workers.
	— Evening —
6:00	Children's Hour: News; "Japanese Naval Marches," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
6:30	Talk. "The Debacle of Britain's Economy," by Takanosuke Kaneko.
7:30	National Chorus: "Summer Has Come," by Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
8:00	Military Hour:
9:00	News; "I Came Back From The Philippine Front," by Takeshi Kimura.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News.

PLANS SMALL CRAFTS TO BRING RESOURCES

'Marine Trucks' to Improve Transportation of Southern Goods Vital to Japan

WAIT SHIPPING EXPANSION

Small Vessels Preferred in Order to Fit Alongside Pier In Narrow Ports

As an effective measure furthermore to improve the transportation to Japan of southern resources which are vitally needed for the expansion of Japan's industrial productive capacity, Kenkichi Ishiyama, president of the Diamond and one of the foremost economic commentator, proposes the construction of small-size freighters of 500-ton class which are generally known as "marine trucks." The "trucks," says Mr. Ishiyama, are most suitable for the shipping service between island countries in the south and Japan, because a vessel of this type is constructed in a far briefer time than an ordinary craft and less days are necessary to load or unload cargoes of this type of ship. This noteworthy opinion of Mr. Ishiyama appears in the May 21 edition of the Diamond.

"The attention of the people is now to an intensifying degree focussed on the shipping expansion movement, especially on the problem of what type of vessels are most effective for the prosecution of the national policy," asserts the economic commentator. He goes on to say:

"Hitherto shipbuilding experts had concentrated their efforts on the construction of economic crafts and as a result of this tendency, the type of freighters had continued to become bigger; namely from 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons and even 10,000 tons. They, however, have changed their attitude since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and began to prefer small-size crafts, on the ground that because most of the southern countries consist of many islands they are rich in harbors, but only a few can accommodate large vessels. The Philippines, for example, consist of 7,083 islets, large and small, and there are more than 2,000 isles in the East Indies. A similar phenomenon is seen in Japan.

Policy Changed

"From the point of view of national defense and for other reasons, Japan's industrial policy has been changed from the former system of concentrating industrial factories in major cities to the present decentralization method and steps to facilitate the shipment from small harbors are being felt necessary by industrial leaders. Only small-size vessels are able to satisfy their wish, because a 5,000 tonner or 10,000 tonner is too large to come alongside the pier of small ports.

"One of the most advantageous points of a small craft lies in the fact that its lay-days in ports are far briefer than that of an ordinary freighter. According to the opinion of experts, a vessel, generally speaking, spends more days at anchor than on a voyage; a Japanese liner spends 47 days out of 100 days at sea and the remaining 53 days in ports. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the Lower House that if all British mercantile ships shortened their lay-period one day per year each, an additional 5,000,000 tons of commodities would be transported in 12 months.

"It takes a considerable number of months to build a large-size freighter, but less time is necessary for the smaller crafts which I propose; namely 500 tonners. Some people may criticize such a type contending that it is too small for the transportation of southern commodities to far-distant Japan, but I believe that there is no such fear in view of the fact that fishing boats of the smaller type have been plying between Japan and fishing grounds south of the Equator. The mass production system being employed in truck manufacturing factories should be applied to the construction of the 'marine trucks.'"

S. Manchou Gold Mines Open

Manchoukuo was early known throughout the world as a placer gold producing country, the gold yielding areas being spread over a wide area along the valleys of large rivers of North Manchoukuo. Recently gold mines have been opened up in the mountains, mostly in South Manchoukuo in the provinces of Jehol, Chientao and Kirin, where deposits of gold are richer than those of the gold mines in Chosen. In the period when Manchoukuo was under the old regimes of China, placer gold mining flourished in Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, which came to the new State of Manchoukuo as an important legacy.

Vegetables for Own Use

Generally speaking, vegetables are grown in Manchoukuo primarily to be consumed by the farmers themselves. Under the circumstances, they are marketed as commodities only in densely populated cities and towns along the railways. Among the principal vegetables produced in Manchoukuo are: mad-apple; rapes; leek; garlic; yam; potato; sweet potato; pumpkin; watermelon; cucumber; musk-melon; green peas; red beans; onions; turnip; spinach; burdock; and pepper.

Bill Clearings

May 25
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	189,030	173,411
Balance	23,414	27,476

Fur-Seal Hunting Requires Special Permit According to New Ministerial Ordinance

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry promulgated last week regulations pertaining to enforcement of the Fur-Seal Control Law, effective immediately.

The Fur-Seal Hunting Control Law was enacted a few months ago in order to cope with the new situation arising from the abrogation of the International Fur-Seal Treaty and the consequent removal of restrictions on the hunting of fur-seals.

Hunting Districted

According to the new regulations, the hunting of fur-seals in waters in the North Pacific, inclusive of the Bering Sea, the Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan, north of 30 degrees north latitude, is prohibited except by those who have obtained special permission from the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The regulations also places a complete ban on the hunting of fur-seals in the Okhotsk Sea west of 146 degrees east longitude and north of 49.30 degrees north latitude.

New Regulations

The complete text of the new regulations was published in the Official Gazette dated May 20.

It was in 1940 that the Japanese suggested to other signators the repealing of the International Fur-Seal Treaty because of the heavy damages caused by these mammals on Japan's fishing industry and finally succeeded in concluding an agreement for the abolition of the treaty. The international treaty prohibited Japan from hunting the aquatic animal in North Pacific areas other than around Robin Island and as a result of this the beast multiplied at a fast rate and eventually came to be a great menace to fishermen and to the fishery industry. When caught in nets it has been discovered that these powerful mammals will break through by brute force, after enjoying hearty repasts of salmon and trout-salmon.

Apart from the erasure of an annual loss of ¥10,000,000 caused by fur-seals, Japan has derived many other significant benefits from the expiration of the treaty. The fur of the seafaring mammal will make fine mufflers and overcoasts for soldiers stationed in China and Manchoukuo, because it affords the greatest protection against icy winds, while seal-meats is far superior to beef in taste.

EXCHANGE MARKET QUIET AT MONTH-END

Wares in Short-Term Section Closed Higher Than Quotations Last Week

The atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, generally speaking, was exceedingly quiet with the approach of the month-end, but Miscellaneous was irregular. The successful development of the Chekiang front in China, coupled with news of the stiffened attitude of Mahatma Gandhi toward England, made firmer most of the wares in the short-term market at one time in the morning, but no significant effect was made in the long-term section.

The morning opening prices of most wares in the short-term section were higher than the closing quotations for last Saturday. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥136.40, N.Y.K. ¥106.10 and Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.90.

In the long-term section, N.Y.K. stepped up ¥0.90, its new ¥0.10, O.S.K. ¥1.40, its new ¥0.20, Toyo Steamship ¥0.90, Nissan Steamship ¥0.50, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding ¥0.50, its new ¥0.90, Uraga Dock ¥0.90, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.10. Profit-taking operations are understood to be the chief reason for the upward swing of shippings and shipbuildings. An irregular tendency pervaded spinnings. Fuji Gas Spinning rose ¥0.20, Katakura Silk ¥0.20, Kureha Spinning ¥0.80, and Nittoh Spinning ¥0.30, while a drop of ¥1.20 was seen in Kanegafuchi Spinning and ¥0.40 in its new.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥135.40, N.Y.K., new, ¥90.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.50 and its new ¥96.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	....	....	65.9
Do. new (25)	....	....	....	37.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	....	151.1	151.8
Do. new (25)	....	....	97.2	97.4
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	....	....	87.9	87.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	....	....	....	42.4
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	....	72.0
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	64.5	u .2	65.0	65.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.5	u .2	106.0	106.9
Do. new (37½)	90.6	....	91.0	91.6
O. S. K. (50)	96.3	u1.4	96.9	95.5
Do. new (37½)	94.6	u .1	95.1	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	....	81.9
Do. new (25)	....	....	....	34.3
Uraga Dock (50)	98.0	u .3	98.6	99.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....	....	81.1	....
Hitachi Works (50)	74.8	u .1	....	75.5
Third Section				
Japan Piston Ring	78.5	u .1	79.2	78.1
Japan Fat	....	....	....	67.9
Japan Oil	78.8	....	79.3	80.0
Karafuto Oil	....	....	....	49.7
Furukawa Industry	....	....	119.4	120.1
Japan Carbon	....	....	....	88.9
Japan Nickel	49.5	d .1	49.5	49.7
Mitsubishi Machinery	130.6	u .1	....	131.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were.

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.8	135.8	135.6	135.4
N. Y. K., old	105.6	105.6	105.5	....
N. Y. K., new	90.5	90.6	90.5	90.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.	154.7	154.5	154.5
Do. new	96.8	97.0	86.2	96.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.2	89.3	88.7	....
Osaka Stock, new	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6
Japan Steel Tube	73.2	73.4	73.2	73.4
Japan Oil	78.8	79.0	78.8	79.0
S. M. Railway	70.9	....	....	70.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.7	108.6	....	108.7
Hitachi Works	....	74.4	....	74.4
Japan Mining	58.8	....	....	58.7
Manchuria Ind.	60.2	60.2	....	....

Huge Railways Planned

The problem of constructing railways at the present moment is being given major attention by the Manchoukuo Government in all her programs for economic and industrial development. The projected goal of the Manchoukuo Government authorities is to attain the total length of 25,000 kilometers of railways in the near future. The first quota of 4,000 kilometers to be completed in the first 10 years of the existence of Manchoukuo has been more than fully realized, this mark being passed in the opening days of 1938.

APRIL LIVING COST SHOWS SLIGHT RISE

Higher Carfare Responsible for Upward Swings Says Tokyo Asahi

Owing to the successful operation of the price-fixing system, Japan's living cost moved upward only 0.2 per cent during last month, according to statistics compiled by the Asahi. The higher carfare which was put into effect on April 1, as a measure to absorb the floating purchasing power of the nation is understood to be chiefly responsible for the upward swing.

The April index of living cost averaged 259 (taking July, 1914, as 100) which compares with 258 for the previous month. No change was made in provisions and dwelling expenses, but "cultural expenses" showed the largest jump of 2.8 per cent, followed by 0.2 per cent in clothing expenses. A drop of 0.1 per cent was noted in electric light charges and fuel expenses.

Indices Tabulated

March and April indices of living cost compiled by the Asahi are as follows:

1. Provisions Expenses	March	April
Rice	243	241
Wheat	252	252
Fishes	404	404
Meats	333	333
Eggs	213	213
Milk	208	209
Vegetables	264	275
Dried fishes	354	353
Tofu and pickles	298	300
Relishes	195	195
Sake	337	338
Beer	244	244
Tobacco	256	256
Fruits and cakes	202	203
Soft drinks	269	269
Average	256	256
2. Dwelling Expenses		
Rent	236	236
Repairing expenses	381	382
Furnitures	292	293
Water charges	139	139
Average	238	238
3. Fuel Expenses		
Firewood	288	289
Charcoal	489	491
Coal	258	254
Gas charges	132	132
Electric light charges	80	80
Average	289	288
4. Clothing Expenses		
Garments	322	323
Accessories	298	298
Average	312	313
5. 'Cultural' Expenses		
Sanitation expenses	169	170
Education expenses	296	297
Carfare	149	149
Amusement expenses	395	395
Average	221	227

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN U.S. DRASTICALLY HIT

Private-Owned Cars Limited to Five Spare Tires With View To Reducing Usage

A Washington dispatch discloses a very pessimistic outlook for the automobile industries in the United States, reports a Domei correspondent from Buenos Aires. The gist of the Washington dispatch follows:

"In view of the shortage of transportation facilities by the trunk railways in the United States, it is advisable to put into immediate practice the rationing of petroleum products in a thoroughgoing manner. The rationing must of course be so designed as to effect the saving of vehicle tires as well.

"While passenger cars and public vehicles, numbering over 20,000,000, may reasonably expect a fair supply of gasoline as heretofore, it is necessary to effect a drastic curtailment of supplies for vehicles which are operating for non-emergency purposes, aggregating 5,000,000.

"It is estimated that private cars total 2,000,000 or so and a plan is afoot to restrict the number of spare tires for each private-owned car to five with a view to reducing the number.

"Even if these restrictive measures are carried out with success, however, the limited supply of tires will hardly cover the requisitions of major industries up till the middle of 1943. Worse still, it is predicted that any reserves of tires will be totally consumed by 1945.

"Thus it is felt necessary to boost the production of synthetic rubber as a substitute for natural rubber. Unless, however, the production of synthetic rubber is enough to exceed the country-wide demand for tires, considerable trouble will be experienced for the operation of general cars in the future. Dark, indeed, is the prospects for the automobile industries in the United States inasmuch as it is next to impossible to produce sufficient synthetic rubber."

BURMA RAISES RICE AS PRINCIPAL ITEM

Annually Turns Out About 6,000,000 Tons—Half Shipped To Foreign Countries

Industries in Burma are kept up with rice as their principal item. Burma turns out approximately 6,000,000 tons of rice annually, of which half is shipped to foreign countries, according to the latest number of the International Economic Weekly, published by the Domei News Agency.

The article in substance follows.

"Burmese industries are kept up with rice as their principal item. Apart from rice, no economic problems in this country can be properly taken into consideration. Britain and India have for many years past wielded their influence for sheer exploitation of this commodity. For reasons best known to themselves, however, the British people have hitherto followed a conservative policy in the development of mineral resources in Burma, contrary to their far-flung net of rice exploitation. It is under these circumstances that Burma's voluntary expansion has been substantially checked by Britain.

"Burma grows approximately 6,000,000 tons of rice annually, of which about half is shipped to foreign countries. Rice fields located in Lower Burma produce 85 per cent of the annual yield.

"The following list shows the annual production of unhulled rice during the five years ending 1938:

Year	Annual Production	
1934	6,471,818	tons
1935	7,191,729	"
1936	6,768,857	"
1937	6,623,233	"
1938	7,799,945	"
Average	6,971,116	tons

Land Ownership

"It is a pity, however, that the huge output of rice should have been subjected to the economic influence of the British and Indian interests. According to the report submitted by the Burma Farming Land Committee in 1937, 25 per cent of the total area of the major rice fields in Lower Burma were owned by some Indian usurers, and the percentages of acreages owned by different nationals in the district of Incen were disclosed as 56 by the Burmese, 31 by Indian usurers and 12 by other Indians. What is worse for the natives, the majority of the rice-cleaning mills in the delta regions along the Irrawaddy River are owned and operated by British, Indian and Chinese nationals, and the exportation of local rice is mostly handled by these foreigners, there being very few channels for profitable transactions left for the natives.

"It will be remembered that the oppressive measures continually enforced by these foreigners went so far as to create a serious problem, social and economical, among the Burmese till it developed into the landowners' concession in the form of the modifications of the tenant laws which were carried out in 1938 and 1941, respectively. Yet these modifications are anything but liberal, and there remains a vast room for fundamental modifications. It is really the rice problem which deserves major attention from the viewpoint of its close relations with the problems of the administerial and economic independence of Burma.

Other Products

"Next in importance to rice, other agricultural products are cotton, rubber, peas, peanuts, and pepper.

"Cotton—Raw cotton is produced mainly in Upper Burma (northern half of Burma) and the major bulk of raw cotton has hitherto been shipped to foreign countries. There is a hopeful outlook as to the projected, replenishment of fiber products in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Rubber—Rubber plantations are found on the southern shores. They are for the most part managed by British enterprisers. The annual production of raw rubber in this area is estimated at about 10,000 tons, the majority of which was formerly destined for foreign markets.

"Peas, Peanuts and Pepper—A large variety of peas are produced in addition to peanuts and pepper. They represent a promising source of agricultural industries in Burma."

More Timber Seen

The average consumption of timber in the five years preceding the founding of Manchoukuo is put at roughly 3,400,000 koku. At the time of the founding of the country, timber consumption decreased by over 1,000,000 koku due to the stagnation of various undertakings. With the development of construction works, however, the consumption soon began to increase swiftly reaching 5,000,000 koku in 1932, 6,200,000 koku in 1934 and 6,309,000 koku in 1936. In the past the use of timber had been confined chiefly to construction materials in general, sleepers, spikes, fuel, etc. However, in view of the recent growth of forest products industries, especially the manufacture of pulp, it is generally observed that timber consumption in Manchoukuo will greatly increase in the future.

Land Transportation Placed Under Control Of State for Increased Wartime Efficiency

What with the wide powers now vested in the Railway Ministry for supervision over the land transportation industry, amalgamation of private railway companies, merger of forwarding agents, etc., the land transportation industry of Japan has now been placed strictly on a wartime basis, according to an article in the Diamond which, in part, reads as follows:

With the outbreak of the China Affair Japan's economy which had been placed on a quasi-wartime basis since the Manchurian Incident was placed on a full wartime basis. Each and every industry was required to keep pace with the national requirements, and, the land transportation industry being no exception to the rule, was compelled to make a great volteface.

Fortunately, following the outbreak of the China Affair, the tendencies for effecting control over land transportation industry became very strong. Pari passu with the strengthening of State control, the trend for closer cooperation among the contemporaries also strongly manifested itself, which is clearly seen in the promulgation of various control regulations and autonomous control of the contemporaries.

Preliminary Regulations

The forerunner of State control over the transportation industry of the country first came in the form of the law for readjustment of land traffic enterprises promulgated on April 2, 1938. This was followed by the Land Transportation Control Law promulgated on January 31, 1940, which is a compulsory control over the land transportation of the country. Close upon the heels of the introduction of this law the Automobile Traffic Regulation Law was revised in March of the same year with a view to extending the Government's leadership over trucks and passenger hire business.

With the advent of the year 1941, State control over the land transportation industry of Japan as a whole was placed on the right track. The way was paved for the formation of a Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation, a wholesale revision to the Land Transportation Control Law and the formation of the Land Transportation Control Association. On the other hand, autonomous control of contemporaries over the land transportation industry also made headway. In the early part of 1937, there were 15 principal private electric railway companies in and around Tokyo. This was reduced to 11 companies at the end of 1941 through amalgamations. Throughout the entire country the following reductions in the number of private companies were made:

	Lines Opened	Unopened Lines
1936	370	146
1937	362	113
1938	352	104
1939	342	98
1940	234	99

In addition to the above, a large amount of capital moved from one company to another. All of these amalgamations were, of course, intended for rationalization of the land transportation of Japan as a whole.

Capacity Increase

In the years 1932 and 1933 readjustment of traffic enterprises was considered necessary from the standpoint of doing away with unnecessary competition, but owing to the fact that the business of all the private railway companies greatly increased, the readjustment of land transportation enterprises from this viewpoint has become unnecessary, and in lieu thereof the necessity of readjusting the land transportation enterprises has arisen from the viewpoint of increasing the transportation capacity.

Accordingly, control over land transportation aims at the promotion of efficiency in land transportation to keep pace with the land planning and industrial planning of the country with the final objective of establishing a national defense structure of the highest standard. It is here the necessity of new wartime control over land transportation arises.

With the outbreak of the China Affair the importance of increasing the efficiency of land transportation was fully recognized, and the promulgation of the law for readjustment of land transportation enterprises, land transportation control law, revisions in the automobile traffic enterprise law and the formation of the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation have been realized one after the other, and upon seeing the ominous clouds hovering low on the Pacific horizon with the rupture of economic relations with Japan on the part of hostile nations, the Japanese Government placed the land transportation industry of Japan on a full wartime basis. This was seen in the wholesale revision of the Land Transportation Control Law drawn up on November 4, 1941. The War of Greater East Asia broke out only one month after this revision was made, and for this reason the land transportation of this country was placed on a full wartime basis just prior to the outbreak of the current war.

Power Given Minister

With the revision of the Land Transportation Control Law the Railway Minister has been given wide powers over the supervision of land transportation as will be seen in the following articles extracted from the Land Transportation Control Law:

Article 7: In case the Railway Minister deems it necessary, he is empowered to control all facilities connected with land transportation enterprizes and all facilities for land transportation. The Railway Minister shall exercise supervision over the owners or representatives thereof of such facilities as shall have been placed under his control.

Article 8: In case the Railway Minister deems it necessary, he is empowered to use and or expropriate all facilities of land transportation enterprizes and facilities of land transportation

The Railway Minister, by virtue of the foregoing clause, is empowered to use men who are employed in the operation of such land transportation facilities as may be used or expropriated by him.

As will be seen from the foregoing, insofar as land transportation is concerned, everything is placed in the hands of the State and is to be run by the will of the State.

In addition to the above, small forwarding agents have been fused into the larger forwarding agents, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of land transportation. Furthermore, with the formation of the Railway Control Association, there will be further fusion of small railway, companies, which is bound to rationalize land transportation to a greater extent, and this is a matter for great congratulation, especially in view of the growing importance of land transportation under the prevailing wartime conditions.

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For particulars apply to the Managers.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.4	— .50
N.Y.K., new, short-term.	93.5	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.8	— .60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	+ .05

To Up Reed Pulp Industry

A process for converting Manchoukuo reed into pulp which was successfully made by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company some 10 years ago has led to the establishment of a reed pulp industry in the country. Much hope is pinned in the future on this enterprise. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company produced approximately 20 tons of reed pulp daily in 1938, and plans are on foot to increase yearly production to 150,000 tons at a total outlay of ¥80,000,000. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company purchased approximately 10 square miles of reed land along the Liao River at a cost of ¥1,600,000.

136 Kinds of Fish

It has been ascertained that there are 136 varieties of fish and shell fish in Manchoukuo's rivers. Those belonging to the "Cyprinus Carpio" family account for 80 per cent, followed by those belonging to the "Salmonidae." Many of these are of great economic value.

WARTIME INSURANCE RATES TO BE LOWERED FROM JUNE

Provisions Based on Extraordinary Treatment Law Will Be Gazetted May 25

The Ministry of Finance has decided to lower the wartime insurance rates based on the provisions of the Wartime Insurance Extraordinary Treatment Law, according to a Domei report.

The new wartime insurance rates, which will be officially gazetted by the Ministry under date of May 25 and will take effect from June 1, are as follows:

New Wartime Insurance Rates
(Per ¥1,000 Insured)

	Present Rate	Revised Rate
(1) Ordinary Goods	¥4.00	¥3.00
(2) Goods in Storage with warehousing firms as contractors	¥0.80	¥0.60
(3) Goods in Transit	¥1.00	¥0.75

Note: (1) For period of six months. (2) For period of one month or less. (3) For each case of transit.

Titao Coal Suitable

Coal produced at the Titao coal mine situated at a point five kilometers to the southwest of Titao station on the Hulin railway line, at Mishan-hsien in Tungan Province, Manchoukuo, is good bituminous coking-coal, well fitted for the manufacture of iron. The large coal-field including the Chengtzuho and Hsingshan coal mines, which are situated in the neighborhood of the Titao coal mine, is commonly called the Mishan coal-field. The total amount of deposits of these mines is estimated at approximately 1,400 million metric tons.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
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RESERVE ¥87,500,000
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The Mitsui Bank, Limited
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THE SANWA BANK LTD.
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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1942

Imperial Diet

The 80th Imperial Diet was convoked yesterday for a special two-day session. The new Diet, when it met yesterday, elected its president and vice-president and at its session today will begin its regular business.

The present Diet is the outcome of the 21st general election which was recently conducted with the explicit object of inaugurating a popular legislature so constituted as to render a complete support and assistance to Imperial rule. The character and composition of the present Diet may be seen from the fact that 80 per cent of its membership is composed of men recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council.

The Diet at its present special session will not be charged with any heavy program. The matters to be taken up will be concerning special measures proposed to facilitate shipbuilding to meet the exigencies of war and three additional budgetary items. The greater importance of the present Diet must be seen as an occasion for expression of the total mind of the nation on the China Incident which is in its fifth year and on the War of Greater East Asia which has seen important developments since the last session of the popular assembly. Among these developments may be mentioned the successful advances of Japanese arms into the Dutch East Indies and Burma, the capture of Bataan and Corregidor, and the important sea battles of the Indian Ocean and the Coral Sea.

The Government, since it declared war against the United States and Britain, has never stood on uncertain ground. At every turn it has received assurances of popular approval. But the Diet whose term had expired a year ago was composed of men elected five years previously. The new political situation arising from the War of Greater East Asia clearly called for a Diet constituted on a wartime basis. The successful outcome of the election, although never doubted from the outset, went far to show exactly where the whole nation stood in regard to the present war.

The new Diet is marked by more than one unique feature. Except for 8 men who are legally involved in connection with the last election, the whole membership has joined the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. The proceedings of the House are to be managed by a new body known as the Diet Consultative Council, which to all intents and purposes has replaced the negotiating units of the past Diet. In the House of Peers special liaison men have been appointed to facilitate internal proceedings.

It is obvious that these new arrangements will facilitate parliamentary discussion and decision. But what is most important is the pledge that the Diet is to give at the present session of its wholehearted approval of the war. The new Diet itself is an expression of the high resolve of the whole nation to stand behind the Government through the war and another step toward the new structure for East Asia.

Campaign in Chekiang

Increasing light is being brought to bear on the Japanese campaign that opened about ten days ago in the eastern part of Chekiang Province. As later developments indicate, the present offensive there is part of the Japanese strategic plan to throttle up the last channel of supplies for Chungking.

More recent reports from the Chekiang front indicate that Japanese troops are now driving for two objectives, namely, Kinhwa and Lanchi. On these points the Japanese seem converging from two directions, from the west and the east. Last Saturday a general offensive seems to have been opened on the former fortified town.

Kinhwa has always been an assembling center for the sea-borne trade of central China. Exports flowing there from the interior are exported from Wenchow, Haimen, Ningpo, Hsiangshan, etc. Imports reaching Kinhwa from local sea ports were further transported overland by way of Chian, Hengyang, Kweilin, Yangchow, Kweiyang, and finally to Chungking. Lanchi has also figured as an important mart for the trade carried on the river Chientangkiang.

Kinhwa and Lanchi as trading centers have grown in importance since the Japanese cordon of blockade was tightened along the entire seacoast of China. The number of illicit traders engaged in the trade passing these points which was given at 300 in 1939 has grown to some 3,000. The volume of trade thus handled there amounted to no less than 6,500 tons for the second half of last year.

The fortified town of Kinhwa has been the center of what the Chungking regime marked off as the third military zone. It has been the center of military, political and economic activities in both central and southern China. What is also important is that the town has been active as the center of political propaganda and agitation against Nanking.

The present Japanese campaign in Chekiang, coming hard on the heels of the drive made into Yunnan, is unmistakably intended as a move to put a stop to the only remaining supply route to Chungking. It is significant of the military effort now being concentrated against Chungking. It would least be surprising if the War of Greater East Asia which followed a contest between Japan and China under Chungking's control should enter on its last phase as a deadly struggle between the same opposed forces, at least as far as land operations are concerned.

Topography of Celebes Described

The rivers of Celebes are short and unimportant, for waterfalls and rapids are frequent; their mouths are obstructed by bars, and there is very little coastal plain, save at Luwu (head of Gulf of Boni) and near Macassar and among mangrove-swamps of the north coast of the Gulf of Tomini. The Jenemeja, which flows into the Gulf of Boni, is wide and navigable for some distance from its mouth, the Poso, which enters the Gulf of Tomini, also wide and navigable, for very small craft, to Paluasi, the Sadang, entering the Gulf of Mandar, on the Southwest coast, has many affluents, and is navigable by sampans, the Lasolo, southeast, admits steamers for 16 miles from its mouth; the rivers of Gorontalo are very small. The best natural harbors are Menado Bay, Amurang Bay, Kwandang Bay, and Dondo Bay, on the north coast; Tambu Bay, Pare Pare Bay, and Palu Bay (Donggala), on the west coast; Gorontalo and Poso, in the Gulf of Tomini, with the Gulf of Poh, which penetrates eastward for 22 miles; the bays of Tomori, Kendari, and Staring, in the Gulf of Tolo, and the bays of Mengkoka, Paloppo, Usu (Luwu), and Sopang, in the Gulf of Boni. Off the west coast is the Spermunde archipelago, a number of low islands surrounded by coral reefs, off the south coast, Saleyer at the end of the southeastern peninsula are several islands, of which the most important are Kabaena, Muna, Wowoni, and Buton.

They are separated from the peninsula by the straits of Tioro and Wowoni, both dangerous. The Banggai, or Peling islands lie off the eastern extremity of Celebes, and though they belong politically to Ternate, geographically they resemble Celebes. In the Gulf of Tomini are the Schilpad islands, extending for nearly 80 miles east and west, the chief of them Talata Koh, Togian and Batu Daka, the Sangi or Sangir islands form the northeast extension of Celebes toward Mindanao, in the Philippines, which is continued by the Talaua group, northeast of these. With the adjacent islands, the area of Celebes is estimated at 77,855 sq. m. and without them—69,255 sq. m. The population of Celebes and the islands under its government, including the residency of Menado, was, in 1927, 3,435,664.

A Year Ago Today

May 26, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The British battle-cruiser Hood, 42,100 tons was sunk by the German battleship Bismarck, 35,000 tons in a historic naval engagement near Iceland. The British naval unit was intercepted by a German naval unit off the coast of Greenland. The British immediately attacked and during the ensuing action, the Hood received a hit in the magazine and blew up.

German forces occupied the entire Western part of Crete and are continuing operations according to plan, the High Command announced in Berlin. German parachutist troops and German air force have been fighting British troops on the island of Crete since the morning of May 20, the announcement adds.

In Washington the Hood disaster inspired fresh speculation as to whether President Roosevelt's impending fireside chat would propose the use of the United States Navy for convoying or whether he would advance other suggestions to aid Britain. The loss of the Hood was expected to figure increasingly in the heated controversy over the question of all-out United States naval aid for Britain since the recent British defeats likely will spur the tempo of British requests for increased and faster war shipments from the United States, a Washington dispatch to Domei says.

Units of the Japanese Army Air Force covered land units operating against the Chinese 93rd and 98th armies along the Chin River in southern Shansi Province. The Seta, Kidai and Mori units made a surprise attack on Fuchengchen where Chinese troops concentrations were entrenched before the Yasui and Kondo units and were blown up.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Filial Piety

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

If you want to have your children grow up into filial sons and daughters you cannot do better than to send them to this country to be brought up and educated as children of the typical Japanese home are being brought up and educated. The younger the children the better, of course; for whoever out to get any quality, moral or technical, had better be caught young.

There is something in the very air of Japan propitious to filial piety. We hear little children singing this old song:

"Sparrow, sparrow, what are
you singing?
"We are singing 'Chu to
Emperor, Chu, Chu, Chu.'
"Crow, crow, what are you singing?
"We are singing 'Ko to father
dear and Ko to mother dear,
"'Ko, ko, ko.'"

The seeds of filial piety are sown in the nursery. Growing older, the children receive lessons in filial piety from their teachers at school. It is the first confirmation of what they have already learned at home and in the kindergarten. As they become youths and maidens they continue to be instructed in the same cardinal virtue: they see it personified in the heroes and heroines of novels and romances as well as dramatic plays, if not of American films. Every great figure in Japanese history is a mirror of filial piety. The Japanese philosophy, so called, is deeply impregnated with the doctrine of filial piety as one of the twin essentials of Japanese polity. Japanese poetry adores it; Japanese art illustrates it; and Japanese society exemplifies it.

Moral Lesson

Of the various moral influences exerted on the minds of the rising generation, namely, of the home, the school, friends and companions of early life, it is difficult to say which is the most enduring. But not the least potent is that of society at large. We see every day, nay, every hour and everywhere in Japan tangible evidence that filial piety is the greatest moral value in the life of the Japanese. The children are constantly reminded by word and act that they are beloved of all the world not so much for their own sakes but because of their good parents. The lesson that they are like the branches of the vine and that as long as they abide in their parents they bring forth much fruit but that without their parents they can do nothing, is continually driven home to their minds all through childhood on to adulthood.

So preconceived is every Japanese mind that filial piety makes for first rate excellence in every relationship of life, that is, it is synonymous with devotion to duty, patience and modesty as well as loyalty to Throne that whoever reputed to be good to their parents are given preference in every field of competition provided, of course, other conditions are fairly fulfilled.

The story of a young hero is told in an American Reader how he "earned" his first money—50 cents or a dollar—by his own hand and how with "his money" bought a Jackknife and felt the glow of pride which he remembered as long as he lived and which, if I remember rightly, colored the rest of his earthly, one needs not add, "successful" career. Such a story may be thought inspiring and edificatious to the children of democracy run on the individualistic and materialistic principles, but is far from applicable to the social ideal of Japan based upon filial piety. Besides, it is founded on moral untruth, calculated to injure the native piety of young soul and foster arrogance of temper or egoistic pride, so opposed to Christian piety; for a young child still under parental care cannot be said in the strict sense of the word to have "earned" any money by his own power.

Entirely Different

Japanese children are brought up upon moral food entirely different. If a boy asks and obtains a favor from an adult friend, say uncle or aunt, or family friend, and thanks him politely, the latter will oftener than not remind him that he ought rather to thank his parents, for if everybody is kind to him it is not so much for his own sake as because of his parents. Even where the parents are to blame in any issue arising between parents and children, "outsiders" will as a rule "side" with the older ones for the benefit of the younger generation, that is, not to impair their sense of filial piety. This is the commonplace of ethical relationships in Japan—so much so that the younger generation are not slow to perceive that there is in this country a regular "conspiracy" for the apotheosis of filial piety and that "Ko" covers a multitude of sins. And the result is that the more cunning among them have learned to trade upon it.

The foreman in a Japanese factory knows (I am speaking of peacetime conditions) that slackers, absentees or those who want to quit or "better themselves" elsewhere often bring up their parents as an incontrovertible excuse—either that father is ill, or mother is up against it or that both parents wish it so or the like. In the marriage market filial sons and daughters are at a premium, it being taken for granted that they must perforce make chaste wives and loving husbands; while in the field of job-hunting they are always given the first opportunity of proving their claims. Even among the artistes and geisha or devotees of "frivolous entertainment vocations" those will not fail to command high favor with the public who have contrived to maintain a reputation for filial piety. On the other hand if you see any person in poor way,—one who is clever and well educated, even of good family, and yet is down-and-out, or respectable ne'er-do-well, the mystery is generally accounted for by the explanation, that he is an unfilial son or daughter, who has run away from home or rejected parental counsels either in marriage or in choice of career but goes about in his or her own way like the prodigal son in the parable.

Any person brought up and educated in a community of such moral ideas and traditions cannot but be deeply inoculated with the sense of filial piety.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Worth Reprinting

To the Editor:

During the past few weeks, I have been overhauling my drawers and cabinet of papers as a consequence of a change of apartment. I found some press clippings which I cannot help thinking would be worth reprinting at the present time. Especially does M. Richard's prognostications seem to be sensible. The following article was published on April 25, 1919:

"Should Christ reappear upon earth, he, being an Asiatic, would not be permitted to enter Australia. Being a poor man he would not be permitted to land at an American port by the immigration officials, because he would not be able to show sufficient money to satisfy American law respecting immigrants."

In this manner, M. Paul Richard, an eloquent French resident of Tokyo, addressed a mass meeting of Japanese opponents of the League of Nations idea at the Imperial Hotel yesterday, advising his hearers to resist the inclusion of Japan in the League made up mainly of the "barbarian nations" of the West.

Following this address and the reading of a letter from Count Okuma, which also opposed Japanese membership in the League, the meeting adopted a resolution which said, in effect: "The Japanese Nation should not join the League of Nations which refuses to accept the principle of the equality of races."

There were about two hundred Japanese present at the meeting, the assemblage including quite a number of members of the Diet.

Skeletons of the Past

M. Richard was the principal speaker, making his address in French, which was interpreted into Japanese. He expressed himself as very pessimistic about the Western races, whose civilization, in his opinion, is a doubtful one. Everything of old is passing away, and it is a mistake for the Japanese to appeal for justice and humanity from the skeletons of the past.

"If there be any inhuman races in the world," said M. Richard, "they are the white races. The Western nations claim to be Christian and yet Christ was an Asiatic. Should Christ be here, Asiatic as he is, he would not be admitted to America, because he would be a poor man and could not show sufficient money in his possession to the immigration officers. He would not be admitted to Australia, because he could not speak English."

M. Richard, then, defined what is meant by barbarism and said that when the Japanese had excluded foreigners years ago from Japan the Japanese were barbarians. Now the white races are showing themselves barbarians by excluding Asiatics. He defended his own country by saying that France never had much trouble about exclusion of other peoples. "Go to any of the French possessions, and you are heartily welcome there."

Japan Should Have Own League

M. Richard said these things as "I told you so" remarks, because, as he reminded his hearers, he had predicted in his address a month ago that Japan would fail to have the clause inserted for the abolition of racial discrimination. "What is the use of appealing to the tyrants of the West?" he asked. "If Japan stays out of the League, the League will go on just the same, and it will be only an alliance of tyrants. What Japan should do is to form her own League of Nations in Asia, with all the races of the world eligible, irrespective of color of skin. Japan should lead the movement to make the Asiatic and other races strong and prove herself enlightened enough to command the respects of the other races of the West."

Marquis Okuma's message, written in a ceremonial paper, was read by Mr. Minoura, former Minister of Communications. The Marquis dwelt much upon "The impropriety of the Western nations," notably that one for which Mr. Hughes is the spokesman, in denying justice and humanity to the Oriental races. He concluded his remarks by saying that Western civilization will go down if the Western nations persist in doing injustice and inhumanity, although he trusted that the Western races would yet awaken to realize their folly.

B. T.

May 24, 1942

New Natural History

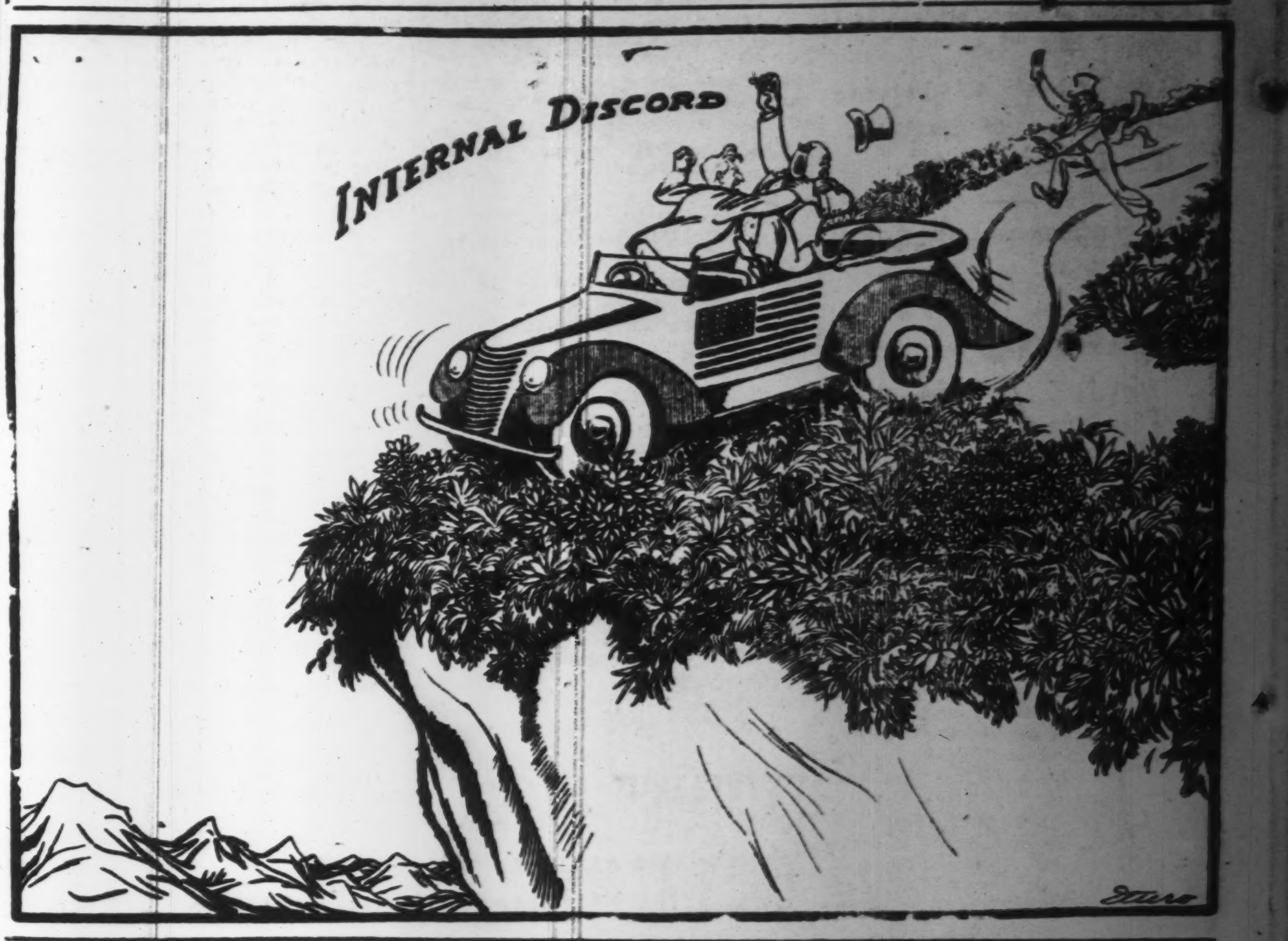
An old Negro uncle, driving his wagon along a road, was hailed by a white planter. "Good Mornin,' uncle. How's your crop turn out?"

The Negro shook his head sadly. "Boss, I plant my cotton, weed it, raise it, baled it,—an' den de ducks et it all up."

"The ducks ate it!"

"Yas suh. It waz dis way. I sent dem bales to Memphis to be sold. Dey deducks sum'pin' for de railroads, dey deducks sum'pin' for handl-in' it, dey deducks sum'pin' for sendin' de money back—de ducks got all of it!"

Why U.S. Will Never Win This War



LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Poems

Imperial Delhi

By Sarojini Naidu

Imperial City! dowered with sovereign grace,
To thy renascent glory still there clings
The splendid tragedy of ancient things,
The regal woes of many of vanquished race;
And memory's tears are cold upon thy face
E'en while thy heart's returning gladness rings
Loud on the sleep of thy forgotten Kings,
Who in thine arms sought Life's last resting-place.
Thy changing Kings and Kingdoms pass away,
The gorgeous legends of a bygone day,
But thous dost still immutably remain
Unbroken symbol of proud histories,
Unageing priestess of old mysteries
Before whose shrine the spells of Death are vain.

Spring

By Sarojini Naidu

Young leaves grow green on the banyan twigs,
And red on the peepul tree,
The honey-birds pipe to the building figs,
And honey-blooms call to the bee.
Poppies squander their fragile gold
In the silvery aloe-brake;
Coral and ivory lilies unfold
Their delicate lives on the lake.
Kingfishers ruffle the feathery sedge,
And all the vivid air thrills
With butterfly-wings in the wild-rose hedge,
And the luminous blue of the hills.

Rajhans

By Puran Singh

Rajhans! The Golden Swan! Is it thy plumage that shines, or the sunrise on the eternal snows?

The dweller of Man-Sarowar, the lake on the roof of the world! Thy golden beak parts milk from water, in the living stream thou art a liberated soul!

A rosary of spotless pearls is in thy beak, and how sublime is the lofty curve of thy neck against the Heaven's vast azure!

Thou livest on pearls, the nectar drops so pure of Hari Nam.

Great Soul! lover of the azure transparent Infinite! Thou canst not breathe out of the Man-Sarowar air, nor canst thou live out of sight of those loftiest peaks of snow, and away from the diluted perfume of musk blowing from the wild trail of the deer!

Thou art the spirit of Beauty, thou art far beyond the reach of human thought. They isolation reflecteth the glory of the starry sky in thy Nectar Lake of Heart in whose waters the sun daily dips himself!

Thou hast the limitless expanse of air, the companionship of fragrant gods,

And yet we know thou leavest those Fair Abodes to come to share the woes of human love;

Thou alightest unawares on the grain-filled barn of the humble farmer, awakening Nature's maiden hearts, thou informest love.

It is thy delight to see woman love man, the small ripplings of a human heart in love flutter thee in thy lofty seat.

Thou art the soul liberated through love; thou knowest the worth of love, flying for its sake even midst the cities' smoke and dust, perchance, to save a human soul through love!

"Sisters of the Spinning-wheel."

Boners

The bones of the head are frontal, two sideals, one topal, and a backal.

* * *

In the Seventeenth Century traveling was very romantic, as they had no roads, only bridal paths.

DISSATISFACTION WITHIN CAMP OF ALLIES CONTINUES TO MOUNT

Father Coughlin Assails American Government Leaders For Bringing About War, Says Democracy Is Sham

As the Allied people have begun to feel sorry for themselves to be in an unwanted war, the war-mongers of London and Washington find themselves compelled to feed their people with opium of sweet false hopes.

Grumbling voices are becoming increasingly audible in England, America, Australia and other countries of the so-called Allied camp. Unwilling American women are dragged from their homes into munition factories. In American aircraft factories, as much as 50 per cent of the working force are women, according to the San Francisco radio. The American women who have never dreamed of such wartime restrictions as rationing, are now forced to stand in long lines to buy groceries.

Clothing Shortage

The Australians who hitherto supplied wool to the world are up against clothing shortage. Australian women in excitement are rushing to stores to buy clothing before the official rationing system becomes effective. The Australian authorities are embarrassed by this undignified spectacle.

The prospect is no better in England, the so-called home of democracy. Here, too, plentifulness is a dream of the past. The scarcity of commodities is so acute that before the end of 1942 more than one-half of the retail shops in Britain will have to be closed down.

Not only that, 25 per cent of the British factories will have to be closed down in the next few days due to a lack of labor and difficulty of transportation.

Chungking faces a similar predicament. General Steele complained of the high cost prevailing in the forsaken capital of Chiang Kai-shek. He said "a pocketful of money in Chungking does not buy him anything. Compared with June, 1937, immediately preceding the outbreak of the China Affair, salary and wage have increased only 10 times against the price of daily necessaries which multiplied by 33 times." Chungking officials are so hard up that many of them are seeking truck drivers jobs, for drivers can at least lead a hand to mouth existence.

The prospect in Chungking is worse now as the Burma Road has been blockaded by the Japanese, for nothing in the future will find its way into Chungking as attested by Dr. Sven Hedin, Swedish explorer of international fame. Dr. Sven Heden said: "There is no road, existing or conceivable, which can replace the Burma Road which has now been completely cut off by the Japanese."

Deception Used

It is said that the Allies defeated Germany in World War I by circulating rumors that they would supply German women behind the fighting line with sufficient foodstuffs if they would persuade their husbands to lay down their arms. But now the nefarious war brewers of London and Washington have come to such a pass that they have to deceive their own people with stories of plentifulness.

To the people of England whose stomachs are more often empty than full in these days, the Archbishop of Canterbury said at Manchester on May 3 that after the war there would be "adequate food for children, and all citizens will be given decent houses to live in, and children will be given chance to receive proper education." This is a very rosy picture indeed for the people whom the leaders have brought to the verge of starvation.

Although all the vestige of human values has been taken away from the people as a result of this losing war, Sir Stafford Cripps harped on human value and equality. He said: "the great majority of people now realize that it is the personal and human values that count and not the mere accident of wealth or birth. We must prepare to translate the new freedom and new comradeship which have been born into actual terms of better social and economic conditions for the mass of our fellow countrymen." The British people cannot be deceived by such a fairy tale. The 500 million British subjects who have been enslaved by British imperialists would murder Sir Stafford for telling such a fantastic story.

Coughlin's Opinion

That democracy is a sham was bravely voiced by Father Charles E. Coughlin, brave and well-known Catholic missionary in America, in his magazine Social Justice on February 23. Condemning the war brought about by the leaders in Washington, Father Coughlin wrote: "Was the diabolical program of the Government a blunder or was it planned by the people who talked about democracy, while they were organizing the chaos?" Of course the San Francisco radio commentator stammered when he attempted a defense of democracy.

We need no eloquent defense for our effort to create a new order in our own sphere. Facts speak far more convincingly than words for us. The shattered dockyard of Singapore was restored in no time by eager Malayan and Chinese workers.

When the Japanese Government announced that 6,000 Chosenese volunteers would be recruited for the Japanese Army 240,000 eager Chosenese youths readily responded.

Heroism shown by tribesmen of Taiwan in battles of Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula was an inspiration to the Japanese soldiers. The tribesmen climbed steep mountains with agility to the envy of Japanese soldiers. They speedily carried wounded Japanese soldiers to field hospitals through all dangers. Many Japanese soldiers owe their lives to these tribesmen of Taiwan.

During the Burma campaign the Burmese people wholeheartedly cooperated with the Japanese. They built roads through jungles, transported provisions and ammunition for the Japanese.

Support Japanese

In Thailand, the people at large are heartily joining the Thai military forces to support the Japanese. It means sacrifice, but they are glad to have the opportunity to make a sacrifice. There are scores of thousands of Indians in Thailand, Indo-China, China, Japan and elsewhere. They have organized a voluntary corps to back up Indian patriots who are pushing the independence movement in their fatherland.

All these peoples of East Asia are gladly joining their forces to make a strong front against British and American imperialists. These people of East Asia have awakened to their own importance after a long period of slavery. No one could make them fight if they were not willing.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Major Eden, Ernest Bevin, Sir Stafford Cripps, Cordell Hull, and a host of others found it necessary to sing beautiful songs to their war-weary people. It is like driving an unwilling horse into a bull fight arena. The Allied peoples are reluctant to fight stubbornly because they are aware that they have been shoved into the war by their leaders who never share their danger, but who hope to profit by their blood.

In the Periodicals

A book containing the materials regarding the increased taxes, including the income tax (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Feature articles: Economic Strategy of Greater East Asia, the Fundamentals of the Cultural Policy of Greater East Asia, the Construction of Greater East Asia and the General Election, the Construction of Greater East Asia and Domestic Reform, the Construction of Greater East Asia and Plutocrats, Traffic of Greater East Asia, and Food Policy of Greater East Asia.